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INTERNATIONAL TU CONSULTATION HELD IN PRAGUE

AU011513 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Sep 85 p 3

["Press Release on Deliberations of an International Consultation of Secretaries and Heads of Departments of Trade Union Centers of the Socialist Countries Responsible for the Legal Sector of Activity"]

[Text] In Prague on 24-26 September 1985, an international consultation was held of secretaries and heads of departments of trade union centers of the socialist countries responsible for the legal sector of activity, which was attended by delegations of trade union centers of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the PPR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the CSSR. The consultation addressed itself in particular to issues connected with the problems of the socialist countries' trade unions' participation in the reinforcement of work discipline, order, and socialist legality.

The participants in the international consultation noted that the demanding economic tasks of the socialist society require that systematic attention be paid to the reinforcement of work discipline. Trade unions play an irreplaceable role in this process -- as it arises from their social mission under socialism and their standing in the socialist society's political system. In this they proceed from the Leninist theses on the substance of work discipline, which in socialism is a higher type of work ethic, based on enlightenment of the working masses, work collectives, and individuals. It lies not only in the voluntary fulfillment of work duties, but also in a creative demonstration of work initiative that transcends the framework of normal duties. Therefore, the trade unions must increase their influence, particularly in the sphere of education.

The participants exchanged experience gained in the trade union's educational efforts and decided that its core must concentrate on enterprises, worksites, and work collectives. The task of trade unions is to apply methods and forms of training-related work that contribute with the greatest possible efficacy to unfolding the mighty creative potential of the working masses as an inexhaustible source of selflessness in work, and of an active approach to work, characterized by initiative. Connected to this is the demand that trade unions utilize that initiative even more efficiently, and organize and channel it in cooperation with the state and economic agencies. At the same time, trade unions also do not stand on the sidelines in the struggle against violation of work discipline. In particular, they are taking part in the elimination of the causes that lead to the violation of work discipline, and in the creation of a climate of irreconcilability toward negative phenomena.

The participants in the international consultation also agreed that shortcomings in the standard of work discipline are also connected with some shortcomings in the organization and management of production and other processes, in planning, in supplier-consumer relations, in the violation of the state and technological discipline, and in elevating local interests above national interests by some responsible officials. Also the inadequate implementation of the socialist principles of remuneration, toleration of shortcomings in sufficient control, and the violation of the rights of the working people have a negative effect. Only persons in leading positions [vedouci] who -- by their personal example -- are capable of obtaining natural authority can successfully demand work discipline.

The trade union agencies must give their full support to such persons in charge, and the same goes for persons in leading positions that apply the lawful instruments of legal prosecution against violators of work discipline, order, and socialist legality; against those who harm the good reputation of the socalist worker and employee and must, therefore, suffer the uncompromising legal and moral condemnation of the work collective. The participants in the consultation also exchanged information about new legal regulations and possibilities regarding their application and control.

Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, noted in his greeting address that cooperation in mechanical engineering, and in specialization and industrial cooperation in particular, has well established traditions within the C.M.E.A. framework. At present there are over 90 multilateral agreements and contracts, which cover the production of 16,000 different types of goods, and the volume of specialized production orders has reached 15 thousand million rubles in 1984. This foundation has been used in the creation of the necessary conditions for the rapid development of Bulgaria's mechanical engineering industry. Bulgaria is an active member in the international division of labor and is an acknowledged exporter of modern machines and equipment.

The meeting will examine matters related to the broadening of the multilateral cooperation in the filed of mechanical engineering in concord with the strategic task to provide faster techno-scientific progress.

CEMA LOW-TEMPERATURE TECHNOLOGY MEETING ENDS

LD202152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- The 24th CEMA conference on the physics and technology of low temperatures ended today in Berlin with a plenary session of participants from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. The 4-day meeting documented the CEMA countries basic research in and application of low-temperature technology, Professor Dr Rudulf Herrmann, chairman of the organizational committee of the meeting told ADN.

Research cooperation carried out between socialist countries in this area of science is of great importance for the solution of fundamentally new technological problems, for example, in nuclear fusion and in large-particle accelerators. At the same time, possibilities were outlined at the conference on how low temperature physics, with the development of new technologies, can contribute to increasing labor productivity.

In total, 175 contributions were made in the discussion, which dealt with new discoveries and their possible effects, for example, on the development of microelectronics.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY

AU021950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci left today for Italy.

ALIA GREETS GUINEA PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU020859 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 2 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Guinea, Lansana Conte:

"Your national day provides me with the opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you cordial greetings and to the friendly people of Guinea the best wishes for progress and prosperity.

"I wish that the friendly relations between our two countries develop continuously in the interest of our two peoples and the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism".

CIFLIKU APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA

AU011359 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Mehdi Shaqiri is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the United Republic of Tanzania in place of Comrade Kostaq Cifliku who is charged with another duty.

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE ENVOY'S ARRIVAL -- Albert Servais Ooiaka, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenpotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo, arrived in our country on 18 September. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 85 AU]

CELIKU AT KORCE CEREMONY -- A ceremony was held in Plase Cooperative in Korce District to award the Red Banner of Socialist Competition to the district for its performance in wheat production. The district achieved a yield of 43.2 quintals per hectare over the entire acreage sown with wheat. Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines, attended the ceremony. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 85 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PACT FORCES COMMANDER KULIKOV

AU021756 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Secretary General of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who is paying a working friendly visit here.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politiburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES VARNA EAST-WEST ECONOMIC FORUM

AU011401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at the opening of the second Varna meeting of East and West business circles on 28 September 1985]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed gentlemen, esteemed comrades, I would like to express cordial greetings to all of you, the participants in this authoritative, international forum, and to welcome you.

Your presence is further confirmation of the aspirations and will of the majority of businessmen to engage in cooperation based on mutual interest and on the understanding that economic exchanges can and must be a solid basis for normal and peaceful relations among states belonging to the two socioeconomic systems.

We view the second Varna forum, attended by nearly 200 leading representatives of the business world from both the socialist and capitalist countries, as recognition of the active and constructive participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the development of political, economic, and cultural relations among peoples.

We are pleased at the response evoked by our initiative for holding periodical sessions of similar international dialogues.

Esteemed friends and comrades, in my opinion the subject of the present meeting devoted to "East-West Trade -- State and Prospects" gives you the opportunity to discuss questions of economic relations between the two systems and to note the causes of the present state of these relations, as well as the opportunity to seek new paths for the further, successful development of business among the socialist and capitalist countries.

At the beginning of the eighties some people were in a hurry to declare that no favorable prospects exist for development of East-West relations. They had different motivations. Some people linked these attitudes to the policy of the new U.S. Administration, others to the artificially fanned problem of the so-called "socialist debt," as well as to the reduced speed of economic growth in the socialist countries, which they have described as a permanent trend.

Life, however, constantly confirms the fact that the trade channels built between the socialist and the developed capitalist countries are relatively durable and resistant, even under circumstances of considerable political tension and the erection of artificial barriers.

Why is this so?

Because these economic relations are built on real, mutual interests, upon the objective trend toward the intensification of the international division of labor.

I think you will agree with me on the following: The existence of objective factors to determine the further development of trade relations between the two groups of countries does not automatically guarantee this development. To engage in trade, to increase the upsurge of our trade, it is necessary for us all to safeguard the establishment of adequate, economic prerequisites and of an appropriate political and psychological atmosphere. Only under such circumstances will businessmen in East and West engage the necessary resources and assume the respective long-term commitments. Without such commitments we cannot imagine a stable, dynamic international economic exchange today. This means we should not treat economic relations between East and West as some kind of anomaly, nor as an exchange of goods beyond the principles and rules of world trade, but as something necessary and natural.

It is hardly necessary to convince ourselves that the differences between the two social systems are producing peculiar characteristic features. However, the important fact is that trade relations between our economic organizations and Western companies are guided by economic considerations, by common principles of mutual advantage and legal equality between the partners.

In this context no restrictive rules or norms are justified in East-West trade relations, much less discrimination measures.

Previously, I mentioned durable factors which determine the development of East-West economic trade relations. However, we cannot neglect one objective rule, which to an ever increasing extent is changing the appearance of contemporary society and which determines the basic trends in the development of human civilization. I am talking about scientific-technical evolution, which is expanding in socialist as well as in capitalist states.

In its historical development mankind has made numerous revolutionary leaps in science and technology. However, never before have the revolutionary changes in technologies developed at such speed or been as extensive as today, never have they been introduced in production and management on such a large scale, and never have they exerted such a fundamental effect on all spheres of social life as they are today before our eyes. These processes are exerting an impact and will obviously exert an even stronger one on the international economic exchange, on its structure and dynamic development.

The question emerges: Can artificial barriers, administrative prohibitions, and embargoes stop the process of communication; can they stop the mutual, scientific, technical, and commercial exchange of goods? I do not think even the most powerful bureaucracy can stop this process.

Whenever we discuss this question we inevitably touch upon the most general problem -- namely, the impact scientific-technical and technological revolution has on man and human society, and, in this context, on the role of politics. This revolution has potential positive as well as negative results. On the one hand, it opens up unprecedented and unheard-of possibilities for human progress. On the other, its results can lead to social deformities to a total self-destruction of life on our planet, depending on how these results are used. This is what makes it necessary to find common paths in international relations; this is what makes expansion of contacts and relations among states so urgent; this is what demands that mutually advantageous, international trade should be developed.

It is no secret that there are politicians and businessmen in the West who are linked to the military-industrial complex and who regard scientific-technical revolution as a new opportunity to implement their illusionary intensions of military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries.

However, for the majority of politicians and business circles, to which we also belong, scientific-technical revolution contains new opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation, for joint activities in the interest of our peoples and all mankind.

When I spoke to you 3 years ago at the opening of the first Varna forum, I shared with you the opinion that the world is entering an extremely dangerous phase of political development. At that time I stressed that for us, the inhabitants of this "great village," our planet earth, there are no realistic alternatives but peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Unfortunately, we cannot say that essential, positive changes have occurred in the political atmosphere since that time. On the contrary, the dangers and risks have increased in certain fields and tension has been exacerbated.

It is true that a certain revival in the dialogue between the representatives of the two systems on a high-ranking political level has recently occurred. A meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, is forthcoming. Many people, including those belonging to business circles, await this meeting with hope.

Numerous authoritative figures in the United States and in Western Europe are beginning to talk about a "new policy" toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This is a positive phenomenon. It confirms the fact that "the old policy" produced no results for its authors. However, if they are trying to use the so-called "new policy" to conceal aspirations for conversing with the socialist countries from a position of strength, then we can say that it has no future.

The adherents of confrontation and of "technological war" with the socialist community think their policy is leading to the economic exhaustion of the socialist countries and the deepening of the "technological gap" between capitalist and socialist states. Illusions in politics are always harmful, as they are in real life.

For our part, as in the past, in the future we will continue to pursue a policy of equal rights and equal security, of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical, as well as cultural cooperation.

In my opinion, the present state of economic relations between East and West is likely to play a very important role: a role in restoring mutual confidence, a role in the constructive dialogue as regards the solution of all problems, in particular as regards the stopping of the arms race, and the adoption of a policy aimed at the liquidation of nuclear arms; a role in placing all scientific and technological discoveries at the service of the people's interests and of peace. In other words, the role of East-West relations must contribute to a positive, new stage in the development of comprehensive relations between the states belonging to the two social systems.

I can assure you that we, the socialist countries, are looking for new approaches and for new initiatives in conformity with the deep social and technological changes that characterize our contemporary world.

I suppose that you are well acquainted with the documents on the CEMA economic summit held in Moscow in June 1984. At that meeting we, the most highly responsible party and state leaders of the socialist CEMA member-countries, mapped out a system of long-term goals, approaches and methods aimed at the decisive acceleration of the rates of socioeconomic development of individual CEMA member-countries and at the development of our community as a whole. He also mapped out a system for uniting the scientific-technological potential of our countries, mastering in the near future the greatest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, using our resources most efficiently, coordinating our economic policy, and developing in an even more expanded and efficient way the integration processes among our countries. The program we have adopted is already being implemented, especially as regards the coordination of the 5-year plans for the period up to 1990, in which we are presently engaged.

I want to remind you of the decisions adopted at the Moscow summit session, not because the socialist community has adopted some kind of policy for autarkic development. This is by no means so. We think that the intensification of our socialist, economic integration will create new prerequisites and new opportunities for the more active participation of our countries in the international division of labor, in our trade expansion, and our economic relations with the developed capitalist states. I declare once again: We are in favor of trade and economic relations with all states, regardless of their social system, without any discrimination, on the basis of mutual advantage, on the basis of stability.

As for relations between East and West, in our opinion, conditions have become ripe for considering the creation of the necessary mechanisms and institutions with the help of interested business circles; it is time to consider the exchange of information and to encourage trade contracts; it is time to engage in a wider propagation of the useful experience which has been accumulated in the practical development of relations between the socialist countries and the developed capitalist states.

Esteemed representatives of business circles, East-West relations have assumed a global character. All states participating in these relations bear their responsibility for this development.

The positive process is represented by the accelerated development of new areas in the world, by introducing them to achievements of scientific-technical progress, and by their participation in the scientific-technical revolution. This undoubtedly will contribute to the general progress of mankind, to the democratization of international relations.

I hope that you will not suspect me of "Eurocentrism" if I express the opinion that the European states have a particular responsibility as regards the state and development of these relations.

What exactly do I mean by this?

First of all, I mean that the relative share of trade exchange between the European socialist countries and the capitalist states represents a considerable portion of the total exchange of goods between East and West.

In the second place, I am talking about the role played by our continent in the development of human civilization, about the influence of European events upon the worldwide political and economic situation.

I will add to this the fact that Europe is a long-suffering continent, a continent with ancient historical roots, and with a tremendous productive and intellectual potential.

We all believe in the future of Europe, which made its irreversible choice in favor of understanding and cooperation, along the path mapped out by the Helsinki Final Act.

I am convinced that the development of cooperation, the elimination of confrontation, and the consolidation of an atmosphere of mutual confidence will permit our "old Europe" to play a role in the development of contemporary scientific-technical revolution and hence in the worldwide economy, a role that will be adequate to Europe's position in human progress.

Dear friends, please permit me to say a few words about our country which is hosting this East-West meeting. This year is the last of our current 5-year plan period. Unfortunately, it has proved difficult. The prolonged drought during the autumn and winter season of 1984-85 and the cold winter caused difficulties for our power supply economy. The subsequent drought in the summer of 1985 has caused significant damage to our agriculture. The water problem in our country is very acute today -- for the population, as well as for the production sector. As you see, this has been a year of hard trials.

Despite the existing difficulties, perseverance in work in other branches of the economy and in the industrial sector in particular will ensure the fulfillment of our 5-year plan with regard to basic indexes. This is an important prerequisite for our Bulgarian economy during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

As a result of the efficient measures adopted in recent years and aimed at the reduction of our foreign debts, as well as at the accumulation of currency reserves, we are capable of importing considerable imports of grain during the current year. This has been considerable when you take into account the size of our country. These imports will occur without affecting the basic interests of our population, and without affecting imports that are of great importance for the technical and technological innovation of our industry.

There is more: Imports of machines and equipment from Western countries increased by $200 million in 1985 compared with 1984.

I would like to stress the following: During the forthcoming period we will follow the line of a stable balance in our foreign economic relations.

As you are well aware, we are regularly fulfilling our international commitments, toward the socialist countries as well as other countries. Bulgaria will once more be a reliable, solid economic partner, even under the present difficult conditions.

We are now working on our 5-year plan for the period up to 1990. The main characteristic of this plan is the highly dynamic pace based on intensification of production, perfecting the economic structures, technological innovation, and on striving to achieve the level of leading world producers as regards quality and technological standards of production.

Our policy line implies expansion of the rights of economic units, which will act as self-governing systems. They will bear full responsibility for the final results of their activities; they will select the structural and technological alternatives of optimal effect for them; they will put their own production onto domestic and international markets by directly approaching consumers of their goods. At the same time, I would like to stress that it is not a question of weakening socialist planning in this respect, but of adopting approaches which will ensure an increase in the efficiency and effectiveness of socialist planning. We rely upon the hope that these approaches will create more favorable opportunities for our participation in socialist integration and in developing our trade and other relations with firms in Western countries.

These are some of the basic factors determining our economic development, as well as the essence and forms of our foreign economic relations within the forthcoming period.

Esteemed guests, it is a pleasure for me to note that the number of participants in the second Varna forum has almost tripled since the first forum. If interest in subsequent forums is as great, Varna will be able to host you in its new congress center that will be completed in the coming months. If, however, this center should not prove large enough, we will have to transfer the meeting to our capital. There is a People's Palace of Culture in Sofia, where the UNESCO General Assembly is to open at the beginning of October. Sofia can receive all those who would like to conduct a friendly and constructive dialogue for the sake of the most humanitarian goals: peace and cooperation among peoples.

I wish you fruitful work. Thank you for your attention.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU021353 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Wang Benzuo, ambassador extraordinary of the PRC to Bulgaria, gave a reception yesterday on the occasion of his country's national day. Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health; and deputy ministers came to the salons of the embassy. Also present were chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. AIRSPACE 'PROVOCATION'

LD021829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a provocative flight by a U.S. Army helicopter of the AALS Cobra type took place on 28 September in close proximity to the Czechoslovak border along a length of approximately 100 kilometers. As there was immediate danger of infringement of Czechoslovak airspace, a Czechoslovak air defense L-39 aircraft fired warning signals with the aim of drawing the attention of the helicopter's crew to the danger of penetrating Czechoslovak sovereign territory. The crew obviously noted the warning signal, altered course, and flew in the direction of FRG territory.

There was no violation of FRG airspace. The safety of the crew of the helicopter was not jeopardized.

The U.S. protest handed to the Czechoslovak side, based on the fact that the Czechoslovak L-39 plane penetrated FRG air space and attacked the U.S. Army helicopter, was yesterday categorically rejected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the basis of the above-mentioned facts.

In view of the fact that this is not the first such provocation, the U.S. side was yet again strongly reminded of the need to adopt efficient measures that will prevent similar provocative flights and the creation of an exceptionally dangerous situation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also noted that actions of this kind do not bear witness to the proclaimed interest of U.S. officialdom to develop and improve relations with Czechoslovakia, and that they influence negatively the overall atmosphere of relations between the East and West.

POSSIBILITIES FOR MODERNIZATION, INVESTMENT VIEWED

AU241803 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "An Enterprise Is Not an Office"]

[Text] The higher-than-planned national income growth rate in the last few years and the resulting growth in the creation of resources have made it possible to reinforce investments this year. This has also established prerequisites for expanding the scope of modernizing and retooling the production-technological base of industry, which is an indispensable condition for accelerating research and development.

This does not mean, of course, that everything in the sector of the production-technological base of industry is in order already. This is especially true of the metallurgy-engineering complex. The consequences of the small proportion of resources spent on the modernization and reconstruction of machinery and equipment and on the excessive share accounted for by the building part of investment projects cannot be changed overnight. Neither can the consequences of the policy of waiting for handouts, of demanding from society ever new resources for the extensive expansion of the production area while making an adequate use of existing capacities, be changed from one day to another.

Yet such a change is highly desirable. For example, the age of machinery and equipment in CSSR metallurgy averages about 18 years and the material-technological base of engineering is almost equally old.

This global figure also conceals the fact that roughly 25 percent of all basic assets in terms of machinery in the metallurgical complex have already been written off. Sophisticated, fully automated machinery accounts for only about 12 percent of all machinery in metallurgy and engineering. It is striking that even this category of machinery is not being utilized to the extent to which it could and should be used. When some time ago statistical offices carried out an extraordinary survey of the utilization of designated machinery and equipment, they found that these machines were being used only 35.3 percent of the available time. This survey, and the aforementioned policy of waiting for handouts, testify to the pervertedness of the situation. Instead of production organizations making maximum efforts to make production permanently more economical and to fully utilize existing capacities, we have a complicated mechanism that is hardly effective. Within the framework of improving the economic mechanism, the need to enhance, above all, the role of khozraschet is thus becoming apparent.

In the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the Set of Measures devoted attention to enhancing the role of khozraschet, including in the sector of investments and in the replacement of basic assets. The detailing and implementtion of the "Main Directions of Further Developing the Set of Measures in the Principles of Management for the Eigth 5-Year Plans" require that even greater attention be paid to this sector. Monetary incentives will be pegged even more firmly to criteria of efficiency on the basis of khozraschet. Hunger for new technology will also be generated by human labor becoming "more expensive" through an increase in the rate of social security contributions, which is designed to encourage and accelerate the replacement of human labor by machinery. Regulations are also under preparation providing for a reduction of financial resources in organizations with a low level of basic asset utilization, and so forth.

Conditions are thus being modified to achieve a better harmony than until now between the needs of society and the interests of economic organizations and their working people. However, no matter how perfect the rules and the functioning of the economic mechanism may be, we cannot expect the desirable changes to occur, so to speak, of their own accord, automatically. The preparation, but also the purposeful application of rules and the overall functioning of the economic mechanism depend, and will depend, primarily on people. A great deal is expected especially of Communists and party organizations. They, above all, must realize that no mechanism can replace day-to-day political work and, literally, struggle for the implementation of party policy. Naturally, they must not only realize this; they must also act accordingly in the broad range of their activities -- starting with mass political work and the enjoining of party tasks and ending with cadre changes, as demanded by more than one session of the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committees.

In the replacement of basic assets, one can cite a large number of examples of the two-faced approach of ranking economic personnel and of contradictions between their words and deeds. Sometimes, they may "only" lack independence, courage, and the will to take risks. At any rate, all of these would be negative examples. To be more specific: In enterprises one often hears complaints about the outdated machine pool and, at the same time, ideas and promises about what they would accomplish -- for example, how they would increase exports of their products -- if only they were given new machinery.

Yes, it is once again a matter of organizations waiting for someone to give them something, a practice tht has persisted for many years and criticized for just as many years. Let us recall in this connectiona taskalaid down at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee -- to modernize and retool the production-technological base of industry, inter alia by creating and making use of possibilities of "effecting investment projects with a fast return on capital, including by way of returnable foreign exchange credits."

Let us recall, furthermore, the words of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The extent of modernization and retooling projects and the equipment of enterprises with highly advanced technology are increasing. Resources for the acquisition of single-purpose machinery and returnable foreign exchange credits are also increasing. So far, these resources have been utilized to a considerable degree by enterprises and economic production units of the consumer goods industry. They should be used more than until now in engineering and in the electrotechnical industry." What has happened to complaints about the outdated machine pool and the promises, uttered in the same breath, to raise production efficiency by means of new technology? They remain in the haven created by the economic mechanism, in the managers' safes where they are waiting for someone to come and discuss with their authors ways of making production more efficient so this someone can be stupefied by the vision of what the enterprise could do -- if only it had new machinery.

Of course, the socialist economy is relatively young in our country and cannot therefore have completed the building of its economic mechanism. Moreover, the economic mechanism must be changed and modified in accordance with development and new needs of society. Nonetheless, it is apparent that some socialist states are sometimes somehow more flexible and active in this respect. Let us take the aforementioned example of returnable foreign exchange credits or the example of leasing (in short, the leasing of new machinery and equipment instead of its direct purchase, with the provision that after some time these machines may, but do not have to, become the property of the production enterprise), which has been increasing in the world in recent years.

Let us compare the activity of our appropriate agencies with the activity of the agencies of some other socialist countries. When some time ago a certain Czechoslovak organization showed an interest in leasing production equipment for the duration of its service life (after some time it would become its property, and its acquisition in this form would cost the organization about 0.5 million in foreign exchange korunas less than its acquisition by way of a returnable foreign exchange credit), the bank did not recommend this operation. In other socialist countries, on the other hand, leasing is beginning to gain ground, and not just in economic organizations and foreign trade enterprises. Soviet banks, for example, have maintained in Western Europe for a number ofyears their own leasing companies -- East-West Leasing in London and Promolease in Paris. By establishing these companies they respected the fact that science and technology advance so rapidly that in some cases purchased machinery cannot even be amortized before it is economically inevitable to replace it by newer and more modern machinery, as well as the fact that in some countries leasing is already pushing out classical sale in some types of machinery and equipment.

Neither returnable foreign exchange credits, nor leasing, nor any other form of obtaining basic assets and promoting the policy of modernization and retooling is a panacea. They represent only a part of all opportunities that must be utilized in order to further and more rapidly raise the efficiency of production and on this basis, to better the needs of our society. We have mentioned them, above all, to draw attention to some weak spots in the replacement of basic assets and to the untapped possibilities of the socialist economy. It is, after all, to a certain degree astonishing, given the aforementioned problems in the material-technological base and the essential need to raise the efficiency of production, that in 1983 federally administered organizations made use of returnable foreign exchange credits as a nontraditional form of modernization in only 22 cases and last year in 32 cases. (Organizations administered by the Government Czech SR used this form 137 times last year and those administered by the Government of the Slovak SR 66 times.) In this connection appreciation can be voiced, for example, for the investor East Slovak Iron Works [USZ] Kosice.

In the same context, we can also emphasize the folowing idea from the closing speech by Comrade Gustav Husak at the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The main principles of the adopted Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy are correct and must be continuously developed and creatively applied according to the conditions and specific tasks of individual branches. Monetary incentives and the accountability of enterprises and people for work results must be asserted much more intensively in all sectors. We need more healthy socialist enterpreneurship in the entire economy. Enterprises are called enterprises, and not offices, because they are engaged in socialist enterpreneurship."

PITRA NOTES OBSTACLES TO CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE

AU270951 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 25 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

["From the Speech by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra" at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers in Prague on 24 September]

[Excerpts] An integral part of our efforts for comprehensive preparation of the next 5-year plan is the introduction beginning next year of measures to improve agricultural management. We are aware of the diverse views on and reactions to the adopted measures in some of our agricultural enterprises. This diversity of views is nothing abnormal. After all, we never expected all the adopted measures to be received with spontaneous enthusiasm. This is logical as the existing system, which has been in force since 1982, has acquitted itself well. In the period of the current sytsem's validity, agriculture has picked up steam. The results achieved by it suggest that in the current 5-year plan we will really make significant headway in the most important strategic directions.

But life continues and we are setting ourselves increasingly challenging targets. It is necessary, above all, to consistently follow the path of intensification, to maximally stimulte efficiency and a better utilization of resources. Moreover, some new facts have also emerged since the introduction of the existing system. What facts are these?

It Is Not Just the Amount That Matters, But Also the Cost

Although we refuse to speak about surplus production, the reality is that there exists a quantitative saturation of the market in most foodstuffs. Instead of exerting one-sided pressure on the volume, on liters and metric tons, it is necessary to raise emphasis and increase pressure on the desirable structure and quality. Instead of producing regardless of the amount of inputs and the effectiveness of their use, we must increase pressure on the high standard of valorization processes. Instead of exerting a one-sided effort to exceed production as much as possible, we must increase pressure for stabilization and the creation of surplus contingency reserves.

These are all new qualitative features. Regrettably, not everywhere do these new features find the necessary practical reflection in actual political and managerial work. In many areas one-sided pressure continues to be exerted on the maximization of production volume, regardless of costs and society's ability to use this production.

In the draft plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan submitted by agricultural enterprises, poultry, eggs, milk, and meat are being offered in excess of the amounts provided by the directive, although in these products the market is quantitatively saturated.

Concerning milk and many other products, considerable opportunities continue to lie in the range of products and in product innovation. However, certain material-technological barriers to seizing these opportunities, barriers which we must overcome more rapidly, exist.

Concerning the export of products of animal origin, it is no secret that we produce them too expensively to be able to base our agricultural exports on them. Given this situation, any production in excess of the realistic needs of the domestic market and planned exports is "expensive" production.

The system must respond to all these questions. And it must respond to them with circumspection. In spite of the successful recent development, especially in the last 3 years, and the generally positive results expected for the quinquennium as a whole, agricultural production has far from been stabilized. We still do not operate with surplus contingency funds and our targets concerning a more significant drain of purchasing power through industrial merchandise are not being implemented.

The system measures establish a more challenging economic climate, placing greater demands on the efficiency of the valorization process.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has stressed the exceptional importance of a thorough campaign of elucidation, which is connected with the need for a change in the way of thinking. It is necessary to realize that in some areas we are indeed taking a new, unexplored path.

The need for an intensive campaign of elucidation is also made evident by the fact that in districts and regions there have been diametrically diverse views on some questions of the improved system. Views have cropped up, for example, to the effect that it is necessary to expand mandatory indicators, to prescribe the acreage to be sown with sugar beets, and to prescribe the production of grain, potatoes, and so forth. Doubts have also appeared, asking whether the system of economic contracts and the tendency to reinforce relations between producer and procurer are not alien to socialism.

This shows the retarding influence of stereotypes in the work of many managerial cadres. Some agricultural administrations have grown accustomed to 'directing' agricultural enterprises in great detail and thus, naturally, to relieving their managerial cadres of responsibility. When things did not work out, a way was always found out of the state pocket.

On the part of procurers, there is a low degree of preparedness for the new situation. They have not yet become accustomed to operating in an atmosphere of ample availability of raw materials. Although there are problems with using milk effectively, the dairy industry is opposed when agricultural enterprises want to make use of their own resources and building capacities to reconstruct an old creamery and produce all kinds of specialities, thereby enlarging the range of products.

KOHL REPLIES ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS NEGOTIATIONS

LD022147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has received a message in reply to his letter of 12 September, 1985, which proposes that the FRG Government start negotiations with the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The government spokesman in Bonn announced that Kohl addressed a similar letter to the CSSR Government.

FISCHER, USSR ENVOY SPEAK AT TREATY DINNER

LD012229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1837 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- Since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the USSR, cooperation between the two countries has become broader, has expanded, and is more highly developed. This was stated by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, at a dinner given today by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to mark the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty. It has been convincingly confirmed that the treaty forms a firm and long-term basis for comprehensive fraternal relations between the peoples and states of the GDR and the USSR.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR has proved itself in the joint struggle for the reliable safeguarding of world peace at all times. He strongly supports the constructive Soviet peace policy, aimed at preventing an arms race in space and at halting it on earth. It is an expression of Leninist peace policy that the USSR, with Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the U.S. President, has introduced concrete preparations for the November summit.

Fischer added that if this message of goodwill is accepted by the United States -- and the common interest in preserving life on earth should actually allow no other choice -- Soviet-U.S. relations would not be the only thing to improve. There is also an historic opportunity to reach a clear understanding that all nuclear war is impermissable. This opportunity must not be irresponsibly wasted. The Soviet proposals encourage all who have the improvement of the international situation and a return to detente at heart. The GDR supports these proposals emphatically and universally.

Kochemasov stressed the efficiency of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. It takes account of the situation that has arisen in the world and which the United States and its closest allies have seriously aggravated. The Soviet ambassador expressed appreciation for the comprehensive and effective support that Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and other GDR party and state leaders have given to the Soviet peace proposals. It is part of the increasing demands throughout the world for an end to imperialism's striving for military supremacy and the alteration of the territorial and political realities in Europe.

LEADERS' ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO PRC COUNTERPARTS

AU021153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin, 1 Oct (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, sent the following telegram to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Council:

Esteemed Comrades:

On behalf of the people of the GDR and on our own behalf we convey to you and to the Chinese people cordial congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The victory of the Chinese revolution after a long and devoted struggle of the Chinese people led by the CPC and the founding of the PRC 36 years ago was the basis for the creation of a new, socialist China. The people of the GDR congratulate the Chinese people on the successes they have achieved in building socialism for the benefit of the working people.

It is a great pleasure for us that joint efforts have led to useful results in fomenting the traditional friendship that has emerged in the revolutionary struggles of our peoples and in developing beneficial relations between our states. We note with satisfaction that the GDR and the PRC concur that safeguarding peace and warding off a nuclear inferno is the fundamental need of the present.

May the relations between the GDR and the PRC further develop and deepen in the interest of peace, socialism and social progress in the world as well as for the benefit of our two peoples. We wish the Chinese people new successes in the work of construction, and you, esteemed comrades, good health, creative energy, and well-being.

TISCH, USSR'S PETROV DISCUSS TRADE UNION ISSUES

AU011115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Sep 85 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 27 September Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received in Berlin Leonid Petrov, member of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (VTSSPS) and chairman of the Moscow Council of Trade Unions, for a talk. The talk focused on issues of trade unionist activities in both countries for implementing the policy of the CPSU and the SED, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

Harry Tisch briefed his guest on the activities of the FDGB in organizing socialist competition and on the great achievements with which the GDR working people are worthily preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress. Referring to the fraternal relations between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR, he stressed the importance of the continuously deepening cooperation that has existed for years in all fields of trade unionist work.

Leonid Petrov gave an overview of the tasks which the Soviet trade unions have to solve at present. He stressed that the activities of the working people in the competition for preparing the 27th CPSU Party Congress are aimed at increasing labor productivity, improving labor quality, and establishing scientific-technological progress.

In view of the international situation, which is steadily being exacerbated because of the aggressive policy of imperialism, particularly of the United States, it is important to use the influence of the trade unions to unite all forces of goodwill to ward off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind.

In this connection the interlocutors welcomed the most recent peace initiative of the USSR and expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, will bring the first positive results for reducing tensions in the international situation.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS PLO OFFICIAL, TUNISIAN ENVOY

LD021650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- On 2 October Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy foreign minister, received 'Abd al-Jabbar Hamad, PLO charge d'affaires in the GDR, and Lamari Palir Tunisian charge d'affaires in the GDR. On behalf of the GDR Government he strongly condemned Israel's brutal act of aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

The criminal attack by Israel made it clear that the Israeli rulers and the imperialist forces supporting them continue to be bent on violence and persist in torpedoing a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict and the Palestine question. Speaking to the PLO diplomat, Herbert Krolikowski reaffirmed that the GDR will continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO with consistency and solidarity.

Speaking to the Tunisian charge d'affaires, Krolikowski also condemned the attack on the PLO headquarters as a grave crime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tunisia. The GDR has noted with satisfaction the statement by the Tunisian Government that the country would not allow itself to be deflected from its support for the just struggle of the oppressed peoples.

In the talks Herbert Krolikowski underlined the GDR's principled attitude to a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict.

STOPH RECEIVES BRITISH, SWEDISH AMBASSADORS

AU021017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 30 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, ambassador extaordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria, and Henrik Liljegren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, for their first visits.

REPORT ON GORBACHEV-KADAR LUNCHEON TOAST

LD021141 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpt[The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers gave a luncheon in Moscow in honor of Janos Kadar. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Central Committee, and several high-ranking party and state officials took part in the luncheon. Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev gave toasts at the lunch.

LOSONCZI, ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE HOLD 1 OCT TALKS

More Economic Cooperation

LD021739 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Harare, October 1 [date as received] (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, had two 5-hour tete-a-tete talks with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, in Harare on Tuesday [1 October]. At the meeting, which took place in a pleasant friendly atmosphere, the two politicians strived to make a realistic survey of the lessons of the so far not too significant economic relations and the actual options for cooperation.

Mugabe said that as from January 1986 the role of state in the national economy of Zimbabwe will increase through the development projects of the next five year plan. In this context, he said that in the forthcoming years more possibilities will be given to bring closer the now rather loose ties existing between Zimbabwe and the socialist countries.

Both Pal Losonczi and Robert Mugabe expressed the goodwill of their countries to strengthen multilateral cooperation. According to the Zimbabwean prime minister (?the next) five year plan will offer Hungary possibilities for participation in development projects in agriculture, industry and the infrastructure.

Mugabe warmly recalled his visit to Hungary in 1983 and spoke highly of Hungary's social and economic development. Pal Losonczi, in turn, informed Mugabe on Hungary's domestic affairs. Mugabe did the same in detail concerning his country. He said that the present leadership in Zimbabwe regards the creation of national unity as its prime political aim. He termed an important development the fact that the government party and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] under the leadership of Joshua Nkomo proceeded well on the road towards party amalgamation. He said that ZAPU had virtually accepted the direction set by ZANU [Zimbabwe African national Union] for the development of the country.

During the talks Pal Losonczi repeatedly expressed the agreement of the Hungarian political leadership with the sober and realistic policy followed by (?Mugabe's) government in consideration of the country's internal and external options. The president of the Presidential Council stressed that his short visit to Zimbabwe [words indistinct] clarify and better understand the intricate domestic affairs of the African country. As regards international issues, there was a complete identity of views. Mugabe said analysing the position of the southern region of Africa, that his country was exceeding its strength in supporting the liberation movements of the region and in strengthening the security of frontal states.

Mugabe Interviewed

LD022203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Special correspondent report by Gyorgy Bernat]

[Excerpt] Mugabe gave an interview to Hungarian journalists who are accompany Pal Losonczi. Gyorgy Bernat, our special correspondent reports:

[Bernat] He spoke about the need to find the possibilities of economic cooperation that are in proportion to our political relationship. This was said last night by Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, in an interview he gave to Hungarian journalists reporting the visit of Pal Losonczi there.

There is no contradiction in that our political relations are excellent but, at the same time, the economic sphere is lagging behind. So far we have concentrated on our internal matters, social measures, the reorganization of education and the health service, but soon we shll closely examine the ways Hungary can contribute to developing Zimbabwean agriculture, mining industry and health service as well as investments and light industry. Zimbabwe cannot be compared to the starving African states; it is a model state on the continent in regard to its level of development and adjustment to realities. Mugabe spoke about these latter issues among other topics to Hungarian journalists.

YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF DEFENSE MAMULA ARRIVES

LD011317 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Yugoslav Minister of Defense has arrived in Hungary for an official friendly visit. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula was met at Ferihegy Airport by Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense.

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE OPENS 1 OCT

Faluvegi Greets Participants

LD021246 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- a 4-day international conference on computer systems opened in Budapest Tuesday with 300 participants from 40 countries. Discussions were held on the development of computer systems and the improvement of informatics [as received] services.

Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning office, welcomed the participants. He stressed that, complying with the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act signed ten years ago, the Hungarian People's Republic is always willing to organize international scientific conferences, as "we would like if our capital became a centre of international professional, scientific and cultural relations."

On the theme os the conference, the deputy prime minister stated that the advancement of informatics has come -- after some delay -- to characterize the Hungarian economy of the 1980s. "Our chief aim is to promote a widespread use of microelectronics and information technics, and our industrial policy will increasingly concentrate on an efficient production development serving electronization."

Need for High Technology

LD012339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] In the next 5 years a national data distributing network must be established in Hungary and the possibilities for integration into a similar international system must be created. This was said, among other things, by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi at the international computer technology conference that opened today.

The chairman of the National Planning Office emphasized that in the realization of the tasks referred to, domestic research and development, the education institutions, and, the Hungarian computer industry will play a significant role. It is already obvious today that microelectronics, computer technology, and telecommunications are indispensible for the development of our economy, particularly the practical utilization of the scientific-technological achievements of these disciplines.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

AU021400 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 28 September on page 5 carries a 2,600-word report of a roundtable discussion on railroad transportation problems at the height of the transportation season. The discussion participants are Dr Rezso Bajusz, Hungarian State Railroads (MAV) director general; Pal Pinter, Industrial Sugar Joint Servicing Company director; Imre Szabo, main commodity trade department head at the Hungarofruct Export Enterprise; Bea Takacs, Central Transportation Council secretary; Istvan Toth, Dorog Mines director general; and NEPSZABADSAG correspondent Gyula Fejer. The place and time of the discussion are not given.

To Fejer's opening remark that the economy's situation is accurately mirrored in the transportation sector, Dr Bajusz responds that plans called for 120 million metric tons of goods to be transported in 1985, but because of various reasons, more than 4 million metric tons of shortfalls have been registered by September; he adds that "this problem is not mainly a railroad problem but a result of lack of funds." Another problem he mentions is that "nearly every fourth engine stays idle because of either lack of parts or of manpower." Central Transportation Council Secretary Takacs points out as a well-known fact that "the railroads' manpower shortage stands at 12,000 people, 7,000 of whom are needed to fill vital positions. The participation of military forces and Polish workers certainly affords some help, but the amount of overtime has rocketed in certain places."

Speaking of delays in sugar beet transportation, Pinter points out that sugar beet processing requires auxiliary goods such as limestone and coal, and notes that "there is a tremendous backlog in transporting these goods. Only two-thirds of the required amount of limestone has been delivered." Pinter adds that "it would be terrible if, just because of this backlog, between 4 and 4.2 million metric tons of sugar beets were lost to production. There is also a huge backlog in coal deliveries."

Toth remarks that the coal miners cannot produce at a regular rate because of "specific conditions in the mining industry," despite the fact that "miners are now working not 5 but 6 or 7 days a week." At the Dorog fuel and building materials trade enterprises as much coal was sold by the end of August as during the whole of 1984. Demand is extremely strong everywhere." Dr Bajusz mentions that the government decided to import considerable quantities of coal, "but if these imports come from the Soviet Union, the MAV must supply railroad cars from Zahony onward. Moreover one coal exporting country made the condition that 50 percent of the railroad cars needed must be supplied by the MAV," which will place an extra burden on the MAV's resources during the main autumn season."

Szabo points out that three-fourths of his enterprises's exports consist of winter apples, and that the apple season was delayed this year by weather conditions; as a result, "there is a backlog of 30 to 40 million metric tons."

In concluding his contribution to the discussion, Dr Bajusz states that "most of the MAV's transportation problems are because the fleet of railroad cars ages quickly, and there is no money to replace them." He notes that "5 years ago MAV spent almost 10 billion forints on capital investments, whereas today, at current prices, not even 7 billion is spent, and since that time maintenance costs have doubled." Because of the extreme situation, Dr Bajusz adds, the MAV has been provided with an opportunity to rent high capacity diesel locomotives from a neighboring country.

Fejer concludes the discussion by expressing the hope that "in view of the tasks facing those involved a year from now, all of them will start to make preparations as early as of 2 January."

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH UKRAINE -- MTI -- On 10-13 September delegations led by Ferenc Bartha, deputy minister, head of the government secretariat for International Economic Relations, and Vitold Fokin, first deputy chairman of the Planning Office of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic held talks in Kiev about the possibilities of extending relations between the firms and institutions of Hungary and the Ukraine. Decisions were made about extending economic relations between the two countries which will promote the development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. Hungarian experts will participate in reconstructing several Ukrainian cheese factories, in developing modern furniture, exchanging goods of metallurgy, and cooperating in joint research and in agriculture. The deputy ministers of transportation signed an agreement of developing new types of road technologies. An agreement was also signed on increasing the exchange of goods and promoting a more direct flow of information between Hungarian and Ukrainian enterprises. The talks of the delegations were attended by Istvan Monori, consul-general of the Hungarian People's Republic. During his stay in the Ukraine, Ferenc Bartha was received by Stanislav Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the UKSSR Council of Ministers. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 85 p 3 AU]

Council of Ministers Session -- MTI -- According to the Government Information Office, at its 12 September session the Council of Ministers, based on the report of the chairman of the National Planning Office, discussed the status of the preparation of the Seventh 5-year Plan and the national economy plan for 1986 and pinpointed the tasks for the future. Discussions were also held on the tasks concerning the draft of the 1986 state budget. The government acknowledged and accepted the report on the completion of the Hungarian-Polish plan coordination for 1986-90. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 85 p 1 AU]

Auto Contract with USSR -- MOGUERT, a Hungarian foreign trade enterprise dealing in cars, trucks and other vehicles, signed a contract this afternoon valued at 800 million rubles with Avto Eksport, Soviet foreign trade association for mutual deliveries. Hungary will deliver 7,600 Ikarus buses and components in return for Lada, Volga and Moskvich cars and VAZ landrovers; altogether 16,750 will arrive next year. We shall also get 300 caravans. The agreement for 1986 has been signed by Pal Laszlo Toth, director general of MOGUERT, and Edvard Borisov Lopatkov, vice director general of Avto Eksport. The signing took place in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 85 LD]

JARUZELSKI VISITS SZCZECIN GARRISON ARMY DAY EVE

LD012303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Polish Army Day, the 42nd anniversary of the Battle of Lenino, is approaching. Many years have passed since those events. Today our People's Armed Forces is an Army equipped with the most modern weapons, proud of its high fighting proficiency, containing within its ranks extremely well-trained soldiers, specialists in many fields. The same may be said of he soldiers of the 12th Mechanized Division, named after the People's Army stationed in Szczecin. They continue with dignity the traditions of front-line units that form part of the division, such as the 5th Kologrzeg Infantry Regiment. General Wojciech Jaruzelski commanded this division toward the end of the fifties.

On the eve of Polish Army Day, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chief of the Armed Forces, first secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, paid a visit to the soldiers of the Szczecin Garrison. At the antiaircraft post of the 12th Division, General Jaruzelski acquainted himself with the combat vehicles area (?and) with the most modern self-propelled rocket equipment. In his conversations with the soldiers he showed interest in the results achieved by the schools. The general also visited the barracks, the rooms in which soldiers attend daily classes and where they rest. He showed interest in the ideological and uplifting activity carried out among the soldiers, and in their cultural life.

General Jaruzelski met with the cadre of conscripts as well as the civilian employees of the Szczecin Garrison. The participants of the meeting not only touched upon matters related to army life, they also referred to matters concerned with the coming Sejm elections, and they showed interest in the general's thoughts on his participation in the latest session of the UN General Assembly. At the end of the meeting, the chief of the Armed Forces thanked the conscripts and the civilian employees of the Army for their good service and their work in the professional cadre, and conveyed to them his sincere greetings on the occasion of the coming 42d anniversary of the Polish People's Army. General Jaruzelski also conveyed greetings to the families of the soldiers, to the reserve soldiers and army pensioners, to all those whose work and social activity make a major contribution to the building of the defense force of our state.

OLSZOWSKI TALKS WITH PRC, NICARAGUAN MINISTERS

LD022204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister for foreign affairs, has conferrred in New York with the heads of the diplomatic corps of the PRC and of Nicaragua. During his talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, satisfaction was expressed at the successful expansion of bilateral relations. The Chinese minister spoke appreciatively of the Polish trade exhibition in Beijing.

During his conversation with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Minister Olszowski stated that Poland would continue to support Nicaragua in its struggle to preserve the achievements of the people's revolution, and to find solutions to the conflicts in Central America through negotiations.

NEW SOVIET PROPOSAL, U.S. REACTION DISCUSSED

LD012337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 1 Oct 85

[From the "World Panorama" program, presented by Andrzej Zychowicz and Grzegorz Dziemidowicz]

[Text] [Zychowicz] Today in Geneva a new Soviet disarmament proposal was discussed at a plenary meeting attended by all three teams. It is no wonder, because as Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation, said when asked about the details of the proposal: It encompasses all three spheres of discussions: strategic arms, meaning intercontinental missiles; medium-range nuclear missiles, the so-called Euromissiles; and space weapons. The details of the proposal have not been disclosed yet. Information from Washington states that it concerns a 50 percent reduction of the strategic arsenal and the stopping of the arms race in space. Thus, it would be the implementation of a principle adopted by the United States and the USSR at the beginning of this year that states that nuclear and space weapons will be dealt with jointly. The Soviet proposition that is being discussed in Geneva was presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's letter to Ronald Reagan.

[Dziemidowicz] Ambassador Viktor Karpov, in the first long statement for the press -- because previous Soviet and U.S. statements were very short -- called the new Moscow initiative a balanced one, seeing it simply as one which could be accepted. This is also the appraisal of the initiative in the West and in the United States itself. So far, the White House has issued an official statement that it will study the Soviet proposal very thoroughly. Of the appraisals by leading American politicians, let us recall an early statement by Kenneth Adelmann, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He adopted a skeptical attitude toward the initiatives calling them a unilateral proposal. But obviously this is not a complete American statement. One has to wait for that.

[Zychowicz] Of course, but it is hard to tell when a reply or perhaps a counterproposal will follow. I recall that President Reagan welcomed this initiative with satisfaction, and after the talks with the Soviet foreign minister he expressed this satisfaction -- during the talks Eduard Shevardnadze presented this issue to Reagan. But at the same time President Reagan upheld his position that "star wars" could not be a subject for negotiations.

You mentioned Adelmann. I add that Secretary of State Shultz had the same reservations. He wanted to establish which weapons Soviet reductions would affect. As one can see, even before giving an official reply, the U.S. side makes for itself a suitable bargaining position in the negotiations. The first question is whether a clear and concrete reply will be given; the second is whether the Americans are going to reply on their own initiative.

[Dziemidowicz] I think that "star wars" is the key to everything. But here, a Soviet stand is often misinterpreted by the Americans. This was underscored by Viktor Karpov at today's conference in Geneva, where he repeated what Mikhail Gorbachev said in the interview for TIME magazine. He said that the Soviet Union has no objections to laboratory tests, because the USSR itself conducts scientific research of various kinds. But it resolutely opposes all tests and all experiments carried out in space, and the Americans have already carried out such experiments. This is simply an arms buildup, a concrete aggressive step to which the Soviet Union has to respond.

[Zychowicz] Let us add that the Soviet Union is against placing the system itself in space, thus this is a main issue which has not yet been solved. I do not think that it will be solved until the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

RAKOWSKI ON FRG-PPR RELATIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES

AU251015 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21-22 Sep 85 pp 1,7

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at a seminar "devoted to the prospects of accord between Poland and the FRG" at the Evangelical Academy in Loccum near Hanover on 20 September]

[Text] First Deputy Premier M.F. Rakowski said that the ceremonies of the academy in Loccum have already assumed a permanent position in Polish-West German dialogue. Poland values them as an expression of the FRG Evangelical Church's consistent line vis-a-vis Poland, whose effect is that the church has been recognized for a long time in Poland as a serious social force in the FRG, one that speaks out for the sake of normalization and the building and development of accord with Poland at the level of the state and people. A particularly important event during the Evangelical Church's efforts to implement the idea of accord with our country was the publication almost exactly 20 years ago of a West German Evangelical Church memorandum concerning so-called Eastern policy, M. Rakowski said. Even if a series of points in this document could not and still cannot meet with our agreement, such as the nature of the Potsdam decisions, this still does not alter our general view. I know that evangelical circles are also treating these points differently today.

Twenty years ago, the Evangelical Church made clear to FRG public opinion the need to relinquish ideas which blocked all effective dialogue with Poland and it called for efforts to find a realistic platform of accord. In this sense, the memorandum paved the way for later political decisions which began the process of normalizing relations between our states and peoples.

The over 1,000-year history and experiences of Polish-German relations, and in particular the 6 million deaths and limitless destruction with which we paid for the aggression of Hitlerite Germany, have meant that relations with our Western neighbor have always belonged to those affairs which are of fundamental importance to the development and security of Poland as a state and people. At the same time, these relations have, for a long time, been performing an important European function -- factors which shape the general situation and sensitive barometers of the climate on our continent.

That is why the establishment of relations with Poland's Western neighbors on a permanent basis eliminating the sources of the tragic conflicts of the past has also become an issue of great importance in reborn Poland's foreign policy. We understand this basis to mean an acceptance of the European order which emerged as a result of World War II and the Yalta-Potsdam decisions.

Attitudes toward Poland's western border as an integral part of the peaceful European order will remain a basic criterion behind the attitudes of the German states toward Poland, and also behind security and peace. Wladyslaw Gomulka expressed this in the famous statement: "There is no problem of borders for Poland; there is only the problem of peace, which concerns all of Europe."

This has been fully understood by the political circles and society in the socialist German state -- the GDR. The Zgorzelec Treaty signed 35 years ago and the GDR's renouncement of the "Drang nach Osten" policy and the domination which brought so much misfortune to nations have also become a basis for bilateral relations. Most of all they are the start of a historic turnabout in the entire history of Polish-German relations.

As we know, our relations with the FRG shaped themselves in a different way, M. Rakowski continued. Our idea of regulating them on the same basis we use with the GDR did not meet with a positive response for a long time. Here I wish to stress that when the Polish Government proposed the signing of a treaty whereby the FRG would recognize the final nature of the Odra-Nysa border, it was not guided by fears for the permanence of this border.

In this context -- perhaps you will agree with me -- the signing of the treaty in Warsaw on 7 December 1970 became a historic event whose significance it was and still is difficult to overestimate.

The normalization of mutual relations on the basis of this treaty brought both states and their citizens in the seventies undeniable advantages in all spheres, regardless of the objective and subjective difficulties. I will therefore mention the following merely as slogans: intensive political dialogue; an increase many times over in trade and personal traffic; exchange of young people, scientists, and sportsmen; and increasing cultural contacts and cooperation between cities.

These achievements are at the same time our joint contribution toward the building of an infrastructure for detente and the implementation of the CSCE Final Act.

Against the background of the goal we have jointly set ourselves -- in other words achieving complete normalization and accord between Poland and the FRG and treating this as a historic responsibility for the development of our states and peoples and those of Europe -- we should answer the question: What position are we currently occupying during our progress toward this goal? In other words, we must prepare a balance sheet. There is no doubt that compared with the progress achieved in the seventies, the balance sheet for the first half of the eighties cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

It is not our fault that we were confronted with phenomena and attitudes in the FRG which led, in effect, to an impasse and even a retreat in most of the spheres of our mutual relations. Essential confidence in FRG intentions toward Poland suffered serious damage, and once again we gained the impression that attemps were being made to revise the 1970 treaty and conduct a policy toward Poland that was against the interests of our nation and state.

Here I wish to stress that the decision to normalize relations on the basis of the 1970 treaty was on the part of Poland a strategic decision, not a conjunctural one. There is complete accord not only among the political forces but also among the broadest cross sections of Polish society concerning relations with the FRG. Basing ourselves on the consistent adherence and implementation of the treaty signed 15 years ago and further agreements, we declare our continued readiness to build the joint work of accord and broad cooperation.

Taking the experience into account so far, we also speak out in favor of building in our mutual relations a kind of "confidence-building measures" system based on the PPR-FRG treaty and CSCE principles.

I believe that first of all it is essential to avoid activities that could be construed as attacks on the basis of our relations, in other words the 7 December 1970 treaty.

Unfortunately, we cannot hide the fact that a series of phenomena in the FRG is causing our government and society real concern.

I do not wish to repeat at this meeting the numerous cases, probably well-known to everyone, of once again presenting the problem of the Odra-Nysa border as an allegedly open one despite the basic terms of the treaty, and of reinterpreting the substance of the treaty by regarding it on the same level as the one-sided political interpretations and political and material support of the associations of landsmen, the chief forces hostile to the treaty and to normalization with Poland. Still evident in a series of speeches is an intention and hope of destabilizing the political system in our country. Of course, we have already experienced difficulties against this background before. Nevertheless, we gain the impression that for some influential circles and even for the federal government, the abovementioned concepts, regardless of verbal assurances that "pacta sund servanda," have become the guideline for a practical approach toward Poland and for blocking and burdening various spheres of mutual relations. According to us, continuing this trend would inevitably lead to a blind alley of constantly deteriorating relations and the nullification of results already achieved.

Here I would like to point out two more issues. For Polish public opinion, the phenomena that burden bilateral relations are closely connected with attempts to impose on the peoples of our continent a discussion about the alleged need to revise the Yalta-Potsdam order and alter the political-territorial map of Europe. According to us, attempts to alter the status quo which has been the basis of 40 years of peace on the European Continent is a dangerous illusion which strikes primarily at the interests of Europe and introduces additional elements of tension to the already uneasy stage of East-West relations.

In our contacts with some West German partners, we have been confronted with the idea whereby Poland's accusing the FRG of harboring revisionist elements is without foundation and that this is dictated by domestic needs. I wish to say clearly that we would really be happy if we did not have to react to all these phenomena. We are not guided by a Germanophobia nor by Polish nationalism, but only by the lofty interests of bilateral relations and European peace. When we react to concrete facts, we never extend the concept of revisionism to the whole of society. We are convinced that the firm majority of society is in favor of good, constructive relations, just like ours is. What is dangerous, however, is that attempts are being made to impose a revisionist orientation on this society.

It is not negative facts we need in order to improve our relations, but a constructive approach. Through our desire for further normalization on the basis of the treaty, we are monitoring with great care and reacting positively to a similar approach in the FRG. We see it, for instance, in the SPD, social circles, and parties of the ruling coalition, even among the politicians of the CDU/CSU. We regard your statement, Mr Federal Minister [Genscher] about the FRG'S respect for the "territorial integrity of all European states within their present borders" and on the nonapplication of any territorial claims toward anyone as very important. This is the very road we should follow!

We are pleased with the animated intergovernmental, as well as interparty and interorganizational, dialogue between Poland and the FRG that has been visible in recent months.

At the same time, we must realize that dialogue and declarations on their own, even if they are most pleasing to the ear, are not enough for real progress unless they are followed by actions which bring permament, real, and unequivocal settlements.

We believe that one of the most important tasks at the present time is also to commence serious talks on the settlement of problems that are still unresolved.

Here I have in mind, among other things, the issue of drawing full conclusions from the 1970 treaty as the supreme gauge of our relations in the internal legal sphere and further broadening the base provided by the treaty. Poland has already put forth suitable proposals and draft solutions. We are ready for concrete talks at any time.

One of the chief spheres of bilateral relations is economic cooperation and trade. The Polish economy has experienced its most difficult period.

Poland is convinced that settling the fundamental issues presented by me today to the advantage of both states and their citizens would possess fundamental, political, and psychological importance for further progress in other spheres of bilateral relations as well. I also have in mind spheres which we assess as generally positive right now, such as cultural and scientific contacts, personal traffic, and cooperation between youth and social organizations.

While considering the current state of relations between Poland and the FRG, and in particular the obstacles that have emerged in the eighties, I have asked myself whether some politicians, not those present today, might think that because Poland has emerged from a deep socioeconomic crisis in a weakened state, it is worth taking advantage of this situation in order to revive issues that were settled long ago. If my suspicion is justified, then such politicians only deserve the mark "unsatisfactory" for their knowledge of the Polish people's psyche.

Deputy Premier Rakowski then said that opening a further stage of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG is all the more necessary because today we live in a world in which every country is becoming increasingly dependent on every other country and all countries are exerting an increasingly stronger cultural, economic, political, ideological, and technological influence on each other.

At the same time, we are experiencing in the second half of the eighties one of the worst periods since World War II. Tension is high, negative phenomena are continuing in many spheres of international coexistence, and hotbeds of conflict are breaking out on practically every continent. Particular concern is caused by the state of East-West relations, characterized by an almost total deadlock in disarmament talks, a curb on political dialogue, relatively weak economic cooperation, and so on.

Space and the void surrounding the earth may shortly become the location of an exceptionally costly and dangerous arms race.

There are many sources of the current crisis in the international situation. I will restrict myself to mentioning the most serious causes. Peace and international security on a global scale are presently based on an approximate balance of strategic-military forces between East and West. An alternative to this pattern of equal security on both sides can only be a pattern of unequal security, in other words, greater security on one side and a feeling of lesser security on the other. Such a variant of international relations can only lead to the endangering of peace, conflicts, and even war. I do not believe in the kind of policy which says it wants peace and greater security for its own state and its allies through considerable strategic-military superiority achieved with space weapons. The proposal made to Europe and the world by one "terrestrial" power of seeking security in extraterrestrial spheres by means of space weapons would create a completely new strategic category in East-West relations and would cause many more serious repercussions than all the modern arms inventions so far.

The policy of seeking military superiority over the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries in space is also illusory. It takes into account neither the present military potential and technological possibilities of the USSR, nor the political determination of the Soviet power and its allies to maintain an approximate balance of forces between both sides in order to preserve world peace.

Europe has special reason to firmly oppose this policy. We Europeans of the East and West, living in the very heart of a region in the greatest danger, are joined by the lofty joint interest of preserving peace, halting the arms race, and maintaining and further developing mutually advantageous cooperation. We also recognize the goodwill and energy of some West European states and politicians, including that of Minister Genscher, in seeking ways of easing the tension and returning to dialogue with the socialist countries. Unfortunately, this "all-European trend" is still not a dominant feature of the international situation in Europe.

I wish to be understood properly: My appeal for a greater influence by Europe on world policy should not be construed as an appeal for action designed to separate Western Europe from the United States. I am not a utopian and I understand very well the meaning of the Atlantic connections with the United States. But I am convinced that involving the United States more strongly in constructive cooperation and stronger counteraction of the confrontational trends being started outside Europe lies in the interests of all of Europe, including such states as the FRG and Poland.

Deputy Premier Rakowski went on to say that he was sure that Poland and the FRG could make a twofold contribution to the peaceful order in Europe: first, by the constructive development of relations on the basis of the treaty of 7 December 1970 and the CSCE Final Act; second, by making a contribution to the positive development of East-West relations.

I personally believe, he said, that today the joint interests of Poland and the FRG, understood properly, consist in bringing about the constructive development of East-West relations, which is only possible in a climate of detente and cooperation in Europe. It is clear that further deterioration of East-West relations would lead to an even greater impasse in our bilateral relations, regardless of whether that is desired or not; and, in the broader international sphere, it would result in dangerous confrontation and a serious threat to world peace.

Our two states cannot revive detente in Europe whether we work at it independently or together. The active participation of third world countries is necessary for this to be attained. Nevertheless Poland and the FRG should make a valuable contribution in this area and actively bring their influence to bear on their allies and partners. All our efforts should be guided by the belief that all fundamental problems concerning the whole of Europe should not be resolved without Europe, nor should they be resolved with the participation of only one part of Europe. I understand the philosophical formulation "together" or "apart" in terms of politics.

Personally, I believe that Europe is standing at a crossroads once more, as it was just after the end of World War II. Under the impact of plans for space weapons across the ocean, Europe will have to find an answer to the following question, and this is no easy task: Will the East and West continue to seek paths which lead to the strengthening of international security and the preservation of world peace or will one side begin to construct a new defense and peace system according to its own whims? The formulation "together" is a more difficult one, it was and continues to be practiced by both the East and West with the help of mutual compromises, mutal concessions, and the yielding of ground on both sides; but it is not a course without obstacles and resistance on both sides. It was and continues to be, however, the only path that leads to "mehr Sicherheit" and "mehr Frieden" ["more security" and "more peace"] in Europe.

The formulation "each side by itself and not together" has also been practiced in postwar history, at the end of the 1940's and in the 1950's namely. And we know what its results were. Will Europe have to learn this lesson again and once more go down that road which leads nowhere?

I should like to end by making a number of suggestions, offer examples, perhaps, of how our two states could take concrete detente- and peace-oriented steps. I do this in the hope that you too will make certain suggestions on this subject.

First: A quick and significant improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations lies in the interests of all Europe, and thus in the interests of both our states. At present this depends on the outcome of the Gorbachev-Reagan Geneva summit meeting. Each of our states should -- both within the framework of alliances and groups and outside it -- work toward making the meeting a success.

Second: Both our states should develop relations with partners on the opposite side more widely and more actively, and by doing so make a contribution to the development of East-West relations. Poland should develop relations with the developed capitalist countries, participants in the CSCE process, and the FRG should develop relations with socialist countries.

Third: The mechanism of our bilateral consultations concerning the CSCE process and disarmament should be expanded and raised to a higher level. Consultations held between both ministries of foreign affairs to date and the work of the joint PZPR-SPD working group provides a good foundation for this.

Fourth: I wonder whether detente, security and cooperation could, as component parts in the foreign policies of both our states, occupy an even more spectacular place in our diplomatic activities. I have never been able to find a satisfactory answer to the question: Why has a state like the FRG so far been unable to put forward a great peace or detente initiative, and in this respect it stands far behind its allies. As far as Poland is concerned I am certain that we will soon be able to refer to the great commendable tradition of Polish initiatives once again -- such as the plans for a nuclear-free zone in Europe, eliminating the crime of genocide and educating for peace.

As a "veteran" of the Polish and West German discussions in Loccum, and in other places, I profoundly believe that the "genius loci of Loccum" will enable us, during the course of the three days, to conduct a serious and substantive examination of realistic possibilities for the constructive development of relations between our two states and peoples.

ANDRZEJ MICHALOWSKI DETAINED IN GDANSK

LD021149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The security service of the Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs has detained Andrzej Michalowski, who was in hiding and who was the head of the so-called Regional Coordinating Commission in Gdansk. The detained person was organizing illegal activities aimed at disturbing public order in the Gdansk Voivodship.

Organization documents and funds, as well as plans and instructions for conducting the illegal activity were found on Andrzej Michalowski. The regional prosecutor of Gdansk has ordered his arrest.

ANDREI SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU010907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Sep 85 p 6

[Speech by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to the 40th UN General Assembly session, delivered on 27 September 1985]

[Text] Empowered by the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, I would like to present his and Romania's position, assessments, and considerations on the questions included in the current UN General Assembly session's agenda.

This year the international community is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the bloodiest military confrontation in the history of mankind, which claimed great loss of human life and huge material destruction. Now, when we examine the causes which led to this great world conflagration, it seems clearer than ever that war broke out because of the lack of unity and determination on the part of the people and the democratic and realistic forces facing the expansionist policy of fascism -- whose aim was world domination. We must never forget that the great victory over fascism was achieved only as a result of the organizing of a broad antifascist coalition and by engaging in the battle tens of nations, which rose resolutely to defend their freedom and independence and to destroy the Hitlerite war machine.

Learning from the hard lessons of history, nations -- among which Romania was very active -- have acted resolutely and for the past 40 years have succeeded in avoiding the outbreak of a new major conflagration on our planet.

Nevertheless, we must admit that during the 40 years which have elapsed since the end of the war, the international situation has been marked by a number of serious and complex events which have generated distrust and tension in interstate relations and have brought mankind to the threshold of world catastrophe.

Under these circumstances nothing can be more important than uniting the efforts of the United Nations, all people, and peace-loving forces in halting the dangerous course of events moving toward tension, war, and a nuclear precipice, and resuming and determinedly asserting the course of detente, cooperation, and peace. Today, more than ever, it is necessary to act with all existing forces -- including the United Nations that was created 40 years ago precisely to contribute to the establishment of a better and more just world without weapons and without wars -- to defend the supreme right of all people to life, peace, and a free existence.

Therefore, Romania actively promotes a broad policy of dialogue and international relations in order to constructively solve the great problems confronting mankind. We also support the policies of broad cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of their social system, and of support for the struggle for freedom, national independence, detente, and peace. Romania has acted and is acting consistently to base its relations with all countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and renunciation of the threat and use of force. We broadly assert these principles in the international situation. We are firmly convinced that only through such a policy, close cooperation, and the strengthening of the independence of each nation and peace throughout the world can we ensure the achievement of all mankind's aspiration for a better and free life.

The current UN General Assembly session takes place under very serious and complex international circumstances.

The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has assumed unprecedented proportions, thus continuously increasing the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and would lead to the elimination of life itself from our planet.

Never before in the long history of mankind has there been such danger to the existence of civilization, life, and people's freedom! That is why it is Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's conviction that the major issues of our time are to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to proceed to disarmament, to eliminate all nuclear weapons, and halt all actions for militarizing outer space, and to defend and consolidate peace throughout the world.

The policy of threat and the use of force and of consolidating and redividing spheres of influence continues to assert itself forcefully. Armed conflicts and hotbeds of tension persist in many regions of the world. At the same time, the world economic crisis -- that in one way or the other has affected all the countries in the world -- has worsened the situation of the developing countries and the gap which separates these countries from developed countries has deepened.

During the period that has elapsed since the 1982 UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the situation in the field of armament has proceeded in the opposite direction of the conclusions and documents adopted and the legitimate expectations of peoples. The arms race continues at increased speed, military expenditures increase year by year, efforts to create and produce new types and systems of weapons, including nuclear weapons with greater destructive capability have increased, and actions to militarize outer space have been taken.

Europe has witnessed a particular worsening of its situation through the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles by the United States in some West European countries, and the adoption of nuclear countermeasures by the USSR.

Romania, like many other countries, hailed the beginning of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. As is well known, the two rounds of talks held so far have not brought about any concrete results. During this period the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe has continued and this, in fact, has led to a more accentuated increase of the nuclear danger.

Gratifying facts in this situation were the measures adopted by the USSR regarding the moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear weapons up to the fall of this year and on a halt to nuclear experiments up to the end of this year, with the note that, if the United States would adopt similar measures the halt of nuclear experiments could be prolonged and negotiations on total elimination of such tests could be held. We expect the United States to answer positively to this initiative, and to come up with new proposals aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons and halting the militarization of outer space. Declarations alone are not enough; real and concrete actions are needed as proof of the seriousness of declarations and as a means of eliminating nuclear danger.

Undoubtedly, it is a positive fact that a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States will take place in November. Such a meeting could -- according to Romania's belief -- influence with positive results the development of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

Nevertheless, we consider that in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament, the European countries must not wait passively for the development of Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the meeting between the leaders of the two countries. On the contrary, these countries -- primarily those which belong to NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- must assume a greater direct responsibility and must increase their actions in order to make the two great nuclear powers take concrete measures and reach mutually acceptable agreements on the issues of nuclear weapons and the halting of the militarization of space, so that at the meeting in November they can reach appropriate agreements in this respect.

It is in the interest of the people of this continent and of all the people throughout the world to increase their efforts and actions which should lead to halting the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, to proceed to the elimination of those already deployed up to the complete elimination of any nuclear weapons, and to renounce any actions of militarizing space.

Romania resolutely speaks out and acts for the successful development of the proceedings of the Stockholm Conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament measures in Europe and for proceeding to effective negotiations aimed at bringing positions closer and achieving an appropriate agreement.

At the same time, we believe that the proposals substantiated at the Vienna negotiations regarding the reduction of Armed Forces and armaments in central Europe lay a good foundation for reaching acceptable agreements for all sides in a short time.

We believe that it is necessary to act in a constructive spirit at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and to take into consideration the existing proposals in order to break the deadlock of the present negotiations and to reach agreements on such issues as: avoiding a nuclear war, banning all tests with nuclear weapons, preventing the spreading of the arms race into outer space, banning the production and perfecting of chemical weapons, and destroying the existing stockpiles of such weapons.

We attach great significance to the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world as an important part of disarmament and security policy. In this spirit, we act to promote an active policy of broadly developing relations -- bilaterally and multilaterally -- with all the Balkan countries and of turning this region into a zone of good-neighborliness, of cooperation, and peace, a zone free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases. At the same time we support the establishment of such zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

In order to halt the arms race, it is necessary to act consistently for freezing and reducing military expenditure. It must be understood that the level reached in existing armaments does not pose the problem of the lack of balance anymore. A balance must be reached not through new armament and new military expenditure, but through the reduction of the existing ones to a very low level and through the general elimination of nuclear weapons and of mass destruction weapons. We consider that through the decision adopted by the UN commission for disarmament in 1985 we can contribute -- with joint efforts -- to the acceleration and finalization of the process of formulating the principles regarding the freezing and reducing of armament expenditures and starting concrete negotiations meant to lead to international agreements in this field.

The halting of the arms race and proceeding to the reduction of military expenditures could create the necessary conditions for allocating important financial, material, and human means to solve the serious problems confronting developing countries.

Within the general context of measures to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, we believe that it is particularly important to halt the arms race in outer space. The abusive, uncontrolled use of outer space -- the property of all mankind -- represents a serious danger for people. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to halt every act of using outer sapce for military purposes and to reach a general agreement on the peaceful use of outer space. Within the process of increasing international cooperation for the peaceful use of outer space, the problem of its nonmilitarization will have to be appropriately solved. In the spirit of this principled position, we support the proposals of the USSR on the peaceful use of outer space, including convening an international conference and creating an international organization for this purpose.

Proceeding from the importance of nuclear and general disarmament, and of ensuring peace, the president of the SR of Romania recently called once again on the responsible political figures and people throughout the world to unite their efforts -- beyond and differences of social system and political, philosophical, and religious concepts -- and to act, before it is too late, to halt the dangerous trend of events moving toward a nuclear catastrophe, to save mankind from destruction, and to guarantee for our people and the whole of mankind the right to free development, and to using the achievements of science and knowledge for solely peaceful purposes.

In firmly advocating the resumption of the policy of detente, Romania believes that it is necessary to do everything to halt existing conflicts and to proceed to resolving disputes between states solely by negotiations.

Romania has advocated and continues to firmly and consistently advocate a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and on the basis of ensuring the independence, sovereignty, and security of all states in that area. For this purpose, our country has advocated and continues to advocate the organization of an international conference under UN aegis and with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO, the USSR, the United States, and other states that can make a constructive contribution to achieving peace in that area. We believe that it is very important to enhance the role of the UN secretary general in achieving this goal and his more active involvement in establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The situation in Lebanon is of great concern. We advocate a broad reconciliation among the domestic political forces and the ensurance of the unity, independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

We also express concern about the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, a war that causes both countries great human losses and large material damage. We advocate an immediate stop to the hostilities, the withdrawal of troops by both sides within the internationally recognized borders that existed before the outbreak of the conflict, and the transition to negotiations in order to settle problems between the two neighboring countries by peaceful means.

As far as the Korean problem is concerned, within the framework, too, Romania reaffirms its solidarity and active support for the position and initiatives of the DPRK and for its political-diplomatic efforts and actions aimed at the peaceful democratic, and independent unification of the country.

Romania actively supports the liberation struggle of people and their efforts to strengthen their national independence and to completely eliminate colonialism. In this spirit, we support the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- SWAPO -- to win independence and to achieve the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435. We firmly condemn the new repressive actions by the South African authorities against Black people in that country and the insolent interference, armed intervention, and aggression against Angola and other neighboring countries, and we support the proposals by the African countries regarding the adoption by the UN of energetic measures to definitively halt the racist policy and the policy of Apartheid.

Generally speaking, in view of the numerous conflicts that maintain and increase the seriousness of the international situation, we believe that the time has come for the UN to proceed with greater determination to measures and initiatives to resolve those conflicts by peaceful means and by negotiations. In the spirit and authorized by the president of the SR of Romania we propose that the UN General Assembly adopt a solemn appeal to all countries involved in military conflicts to immediately stop fighting and to proceed to resolving their problems by negotiations. To organize such negotiations, we propose that the General Assembly ask the Security Council to appoint special representatives. We also propose that all states make a solemn pledge to refrain from the use or threat of force and from interference -- of any kind -- in the domestic affairs of other countries, and to resolve the states of conflict and tension by negotiations. The adoption of such an appeal and such a solemn pledge would demonstrate the political desire of all states to respect the UN Charter and would make a special contribution to the policy of detente, to improving the international situation, to developing confidence among nations, to achieving disarmament, independence, cooperation, and peace.

Of particular concern is the fact that the world economy continues to be characterized by instability and by a number of negative phenomena generated by the economic crisis, the consequences of which are reflected in all states in the world to a greater or lesser extent. The economic situation of the developing countries is particularly affected. The great majority of these countries are hampered in developing their economy and in progressing on the road of socioeconomic development because of foreign debts and the inordinately high interest rates they have to cope with, and because of the increased protectionism practiced -- in various forms -- by the developed countries.

Romania has already made a number of proposals in this respect. To achieve a comprehensive solution to the problem of underdevelopment, including the problem of the developing countries' foreign debts, Romania, as well as many other countries, deems it necessary to initiate and organize -- within the UN -- realistic negotiations between the developing countries and the developed countries.

Romania believes that within those negotiations a set of principles and understandings should be agreed upon in connection with a comprehensive solution to the foreign debts of the developing countries with the aim of:

cancelling the debts of countries with a per capita income of up to $500-600; greatly reducing these debts for countries with a national income of up to $1,000-1,200 per capita; and generally reducing debts for all developing countries by 30-35 percent; rescheduling the rest of the debt for the longer term, not the medium term as is the case now, with a 3-5 year guarantee period; establishing rational ceilings for interest rates, while the extra differences paid in past years should be deducted from remaining debts; establishing the terms of rescheduling debts in such a way that foreign debts will not exceed a 10-15 percentage of the annual income from exports; and creating -- with a contribution by the developed countries -- a special fund from which further credits will be granted to the developing countries at rational interest rates.

The adoption of such urgent measures and the need for a reform of the international financial-monetary system requires the convening of an international financial-monetary conference as the nonaligned countries have proposed. Set up in the light of the conditions and interests prevailing 40 years ago, and of the experience gained in postwar years, this system has become out-of-date because of the great political and economic changes that have taken place in the world.

It is also necessary to halt the current strong tendency toward protectionism. Our country firmly believes that the developed countries should pledge not to introduce further restrictions and to adopt firm measures to reduce and eliminate existing ones on the basis of a precise schedule. It is also necessary for all states to refrain from adopting economic restrictions and sanctions for political or other reasons that are incompatible both with the norms and principles of international law and with the requirements stemming from the economic interdependence of nations. Together with other countries, Romania also advocates multilateral trade negotiations to reduce customs charges and eliminate non-tariff barriers [barierelor netarifare].

The time has come to stress that today, when a great scientific and technological revolution is under way, the developing countries have hardly any channels of access to modern technology. Seeking ways and means to resume and intensify the transfer of technology to the developing countries and broaden the access of these countries to the achievements of science and technology would accelerate the utilization of the economic potential of those countries and, implicitly, would broaden their participation in the world economic flow to the benefit of all.

The widening of the gap between the economic development and prospects of the developed countries on the one hand, and those of the developing countries on the other hand, makes the need to take firm action to stop brain-drain even more imperative. The General Assembly is called upon not only to keep this problem alive in public opinion but also to intensify its actions to create an international cooperation framework that will prevent the negative effects of the exodus of qualified people from developing countries.

It is obvious that in order to place international economic relations on a new, healthy, and fruitful foundation and to eliminate the instability that characterizes them, radical and fundamental changes are necessary which will eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international order in keeping with the general requirements for progress in today's world. The vital interests - today, and in the future -- of all people in the developed and developing countries urgently require that selfish positions should be given up, that one should proceed to resolving these serious problems now when they can be mastered and settled through dialogue, that a dialogue between the developed and the developing countries should be urgently resumed in a constructive and fruitful spirit within all forums of negotiations, and that especially comprehensive negotiations should be launched. In the same way, Romania has adovcated and continues to advocate a summit conference of the developing countries to discuss the problems of strengthening cooperation among them and to issue a common strategy for negotiations with the developed countries.

In today's world, young people represent a great social force of progress and peace that must firmly have its say on all major problems of the international situation and must, first and foremost, act unitedly and together with all people and advanced democratic forces everywhere to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and defend and strengthen peace.

Romania greatly values the proclamation by the United Nations of the International Youth Year [IYY] under the motto: "Participation, development, peace," and considers it an event of great significance for the present and future of the young generation throughout the world.

We must see to it that the IYY will constitute an important factor in uniting young people everywhere to defend and affirm their basic right to forge a free and happy life and to live and develop in an atmosphere of complete security, cooperation, and peace.

We express the conviction that the broad and representative participation in the UN World Conference for the IYY within the framework of the current General Assembly will ensure tha discussion of major problems of the young generation and a familiarization with, and approval and application of the guidelines for future programs in the field of youth affairs drawn up by the UN Consultative Committee for the IYY.

Within the current session we will mark the 40th anniversary of the creation of the UN, an event of great significance for the international community. During its 40 years of existence, the UN -- uniting almost all countries in the world -- has contributed to ensuring the atmosphere needed for peaceful coexistence and to maintaining a dialogue between countries in order to safeguard peace.

This anniversary is a particular opportunity to make a realistic evaluation of the activity this organization has carried out, and to identify new ways and tangible measures to enhance its role and contribution to the resolving of the cardinal problems of mankind.

An essential feature of the current political situation is the increased contribution by all states to the discussing and resolving of the problems confronting mankind. The small- and medium-sized countries, and the nonaligned and developing countries that are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace are asserting themselves more and more vigorously in the international arena. One can state that at this point each state and each nation -- whether large or small -- bears responsibility for the destiny of peace and mankind's civilization and is duty-bound to make its contribution to the cause of peace, detente, and cooperation among people.

The UN must truly reflect the realities of today's world, it must truly be a forum of the entire international community and must, accordingly, ensure the necessary framework so that all states have the possibility to have their say on an equal footing and to decide on the destiny of this organization and of peace throughout the world. In this sense, it is necessary to perfect the activity of the UN and of the other international bodies and to ensure their more intensive democratization.

Throughout the years, Romania has made tangible proposals on the basic orientation of UN activity and, together with other countries, it has taken a number of initiatives to increase the organization's contribution to resolving current international problems.

We continue to attach great importance to improving the UN mechanisms for peacefully resolving conflicts within the framework of the possibilities offered by the UN Charter. In the spirit of the declaration on the peaceful settlement of international differences adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1982, Romania made a proposal on creating, within the UN, a commission for good offices, mediation, and conciliation, a proposal that was the subject of a thorough study this year within the special committee for the UN Charter, and a proposal on enhancing the role of the UN. I want to specify that this proposal does not envisage the creation of new structures but the definition -- in complete agreement with the spirit and the provisions of the UN Charter and with the prerogatives of the main UN bodies -- of a procedure within the UN that should be constantly at the disposal of states and the competent UN bodies, according to which the states concerned may at any time turn to a commission of good offices, mediation, and conciliation to resolve their conflicts by political means.

To strengthen peace, security, and cooperation among nations, Romania believes that developing and strengthening good-neighbor relations between countries -- a problem included on the agenda of the current session following our country's proposal -- is of particular importance. We are of the opinion that, at the stage the discussions of these problems have reached, it is necessary to immediately create the right framework for identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighborliness with a view to drafting an international document of the UN.

Within the overall concern with strengthening the UN, we believe that a very important and useful role can be played by the special committee for the UN Charter and by the enhanced role of this organization. We believe that this committee can be used much more effectively than previously for examining and agreeing on effective measures for strengthening the capacity of action of the UN.

Reaffirming, on this occasion as well, Romania's full adherence to the UN and to the aims and principles of the UN Charter adopted 40 years ago, the Romanian delegation will act with great determination and in the spirit of the mandate entrusted to it by our country's president, and will cooperate with the delegations of other countries to contribute to the success of the proceedings of the current session, so that this may contribute to a firm change in developments in the international arena -- from tension and confrontation to detente and disarmament -- to a policy of broad cooperation and understanding among countries, to the triumph of reason, and to ensuring peace on our planet.

GATT SESSION DELEGATE VIEWS ECONOMIC REVIVAL

AU021835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 2/10/1985 -- Speaking at the GATT special session in Geneva, the Romanian chief delegate outlined the view of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on multilateral trade negotiations as a way to reduce and eliminate tariff and nontariff obstacles from international trade. The speaker said that as long as protectionism, the developing countries' foreign debt and the international monetary systems problems are not solved, a durable and global revival of the world economy cannot be achieved. As part of the efforts to find solutions to these problems, a new round of multilateral trade talks within GATT could be very important, which is the reason why Romania -- like other countries -- said it was for substantive discussions on the aims, areas and way of holding the negotiations.

The Romanian representative stressed that the success of the new negotiations would depend on the extent to which the specific interests and situation of the developing countries are taken into account, which ought to adequately show in the talks and multilateral regulations to be agreed upon in the form of a preferential treatment that these countries are given on a nondiscriminatory basis. Moreover, priority should be given in negotiations to themes of general interest (removal of tariff and non-tarrif barriers from the trade in goods), with the newer questions of more limited interest coming second. In consideration of the interdependence between trade and monetary-financial aspects, the need was stressed for an efficient approach to the developing countries foreign debt and other international monetary system probelms.

Also important for the new round of trade negotiations is the atmosphere in which they are held, that is to say the participants' commitment not to resort to new restrictions and to eliminate those that took effect after the GATT ministerial declaration of 1982, to give up discriminatory, selective or other non-economic measures, the most-favoured nation treatment ought to be set on a stable basis and not be subject to political criteria. Only such an atmosphere will give credibility to multilateral trade negotiations and assure them of success.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR'S HONECKER TO SFRY

Vlajkovic Previews Visit

AU011518 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 85 p 1-2

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the forthcoming official visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Yugoslavia, Radovan Vlajkvic, president of the SFRY presidency, answered questions posed to him by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. The interview granted by the Yugoslav statesman at his residence to deputy editor in chief Werner Micke reads as follows:

Question: What expectations to you, Comrade President, have concerning the talks with Erich Honecker, with respect to the topical international issues as well as to the further deepening of cooperation between our two countries?

Answer: First of all I would like to express our great satisfaction about the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, an honored statesman and friend. We highly appreciate Comrade Honecker's personal contribution to the development of overall relations of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and GDR. The foundations of these stable, equal relations were laid at the meetings of Comrades Tito and Honecker.

I would like to point out that all meetings to date of leading Yugoslav personalities with Comrade Honecker and other comrades from the GDR have been charaterized by a full and fruitful dialogue and a friendly atmosphere. This confirms our conviction that this visit of Comrade Honecker and the talks that we will have will also give new stimuli to the development of our cooperation in all fields.

Particularly through good, mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the well-known principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference, respect for differences in building the socialist community and for the different international positions, our countries are making the best contribution to European development and to the democratization of international relations, the strengthening of peace, and general progress in the world.

Question: How do you assess the state of bilateral relations between our two states in different fields, between the parties and social organizations of the two countries?

Answer: The relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR are extensive and developed in practically all fields: in politics, economics, science and technology, education, culture, and information. In the same way our socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces as well as a large number of cities have useful cooperation with partners in the GDR. Thus a fruitful development in the interest of both states has become possible because we base relations on jointly fixed principles, because we steadily strive to create favorable conditions for the smooth promotion of cooperation.

I would particularly like to point out the results we have achieved in economic cooperation, which is highly developed and very important for the economies of our two countries and constitutes an important factor in our overall relations. Over the current 5-year period, trade is to reach a value of $4.6 billion, which is a considerable figure. At the same time I must point out that recently we have been confronted with a stagnation in economic cooperation.

Although there are several reasons for that -- some of them objective reasons -- I emphasize the necessity, I would even say the duty, that both sides have to make additional efforts to successfully overcome such developments. We think this can be achieved by broader application and deepening of modern, long-term forms of collaboration, such as cooperation, specialization, cooperation on third markets, etc.

Question: Comrade President, in your opinion what must be done to achieve a change for the better in international relations and to make peace more secure?

Answer: It is absolutely necessary to make a transition from the situation of exacerbation, confrontation, and competition that characterizes international relations at present to the course of negotiations, strengthening trust, and cooperation, because this is the only way to achieve a change for the better, to overcome the well-known problems in East-West relations, to promote relations in Europe, to eliminate hotbeds of crises -- particularly, however, to solve such vital problems as the ever more difficult situation of the developing countries -- and to implement the new world economic order. At the ministerial conference of the nonaligned states, too, which recently took place in Luanda, the need for the entire international community, all international forces, to immediately commit themselves to finding concrete solutions to the pressing problems of the modern world was emphasized.

In Luanda the nonaligned countries, too, welcomed the dialogue and the negotiations between the USSR and United States as a process leading -- as we hope -- toward an improvement of the international atmosphere. They expressed the hope that the meeting of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan will constitute a step in a positive direction. The nonaligned countries expect responsible and fruitful talks that take into consideration the interests of all of mankind. They welcome all initiatives and measures that are a concrete contribution to peace, security, and disarmament. They actively work for a constructive and equal solution of international political and economic problems.

Question: How important for Yugoslavia is the task of preventing the militarization of space, within the framework of the SFRY's support of arms limitation and disarmament?

Answer: Our standpoint is well known: We have always advocated halting the arms race and introducing a process of general and total disarmament. Together with other nonaligned countries and developing countries, Yugoslavia speaks in favor of using space for exclusively peaceful means, as well as of preventing the transfer of the already dangerous and uncontrolled arms race into space. We oppose the militarization of space in the same way as we oppose the existence and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

Question: The GDR and SFRY are two socialist states, one working in the Warsaw Pact the other one in the movement of the nonaligned states for peace, security, and broad international cooperation. How can both states together help improve the international climate?

Answer: Our two countries, which have different international positions, are developing overall relations of friendship and cooperation. Thereby, as I said before, we actively contribute to peace and equal cooperation in Europe and all over the world. To date, nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia and the GDR have also been cooperating on a broader international level.

Important events and opportunities for action will come up soon.

I mention the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, where a large number of heads of state or heads of government will come together and where we should jointly provide the really necessary impetus for mobilizing the entire international community to overcome the current crisis and the great dangers to world peace. The path leading to this is the consolidation of dialogue, peace, and development as lasting processes in which the United Nations plays an indispensable role. Everything must also be done to resume the North-South dialogue in order to search for solutions to one of the largest problems of the modern world. For this the ministerial conference of the nonaligned states in Luanda submitted several constructive and realistic proposals.

Our two countries are carrying out useful cooperation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The difficult situation of international political and economic relations requires an intensification of all forms of bilateral, regional, and multilateral contacts and cooperation to implement detente as a universal process. Within this framework there is much space and favorable prospects for our positive contribution.

Question: What do you consider to be the most important tasks of the Yugoslav Communists in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress?

Answer: We have approved the platform for the drafting of documents of the 13th LCY Congress. This is now being discussed in the LCY organizations. This document contains the issues that will be deal with at the party congress and determines the directions of LCY activities in the coming period. The 13th LCY Congress is extremely important for the further development of Socialist Yugoslavia.

It is justified to assume that during the period of preparation, preconditions for the further successful socioeconomic development will be created. Implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and further promotion of the political system of socialist self-government are two main tasks in the coherent campaign that we will carry out until the 13th LCY Congress and afterward. With this in mind, most discussions about the extension and development of the economic and political system are already taking place.

For us, however, it is most important that there be a favorable political mood in the country and that our workers class and all working people be ready to tackle more quickly and more successfully the difficulties and problems which unavoidably occur in any dynamic development.

Honecker Greeted on Arrival

LD021451 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Upon arrival, Erich Honecker and his official entourage were warmly welcomed to the Yugoslav capital by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY; Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other Yugoslav party and state leaders.

The GDR and SFRY national flags were flying outside the arrivals building of Belgrade's Surcin Airport. When the Interflug special flight landed at about 1000, a 21-gun salute sounded across the airfield. Erich Honecker was met at the aircraft steps by Radovan Vlajkovic. The president of the SFRY Presidency welcomed the guest with a friendly greeting and a fraternal embrace. Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, warmly welcomed the guest. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the welcome and introduced the members of his entourage.

The guests were then welcomed by the other Yugoslav personalities, including: Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Borislav Srebic, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, acting federal secretary for foreign affairs; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, acting federal secretary for national defense; Muhmed Berberovic, secretary general of the SFRY Presidium; Branko Pesic, vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and Slobodan Milosevic, president of the LCY Belgrade City Committee.

The national anthems of the two countries introduced the military ceremony in honor of the GDR head of state. The commander of the honor guard of the Yugoslav People's Army, which was dressed in blue uniforms and which presented arms, reported to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Erich Honecker then inspected the guard, accompanied by Radovan Vlajkovic, and saluted the colors.

Accompanied by a motorcycle escort, the statesmen drove through the flag-bedecked streets to the guest's residence -- the old castle in Dedinje in the southern part of the Yugoslav capital. Guards of the Yugoslav People's Army were posted at the entrance.

In the reception room a welcoming drink brought the guests together with Radovan Vlajkovic and Vidoje Zarkovic for their first friendly talks.

Honecker Pays Homage to Tito

LD022224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council today honored the memory of Josip Broz Tito, the great Yugoslav statesman, party leader, and outstanding representative of the international communist movement, his comrade-in-arms and friend. He laid a garland of flowers on the marble sarcophagus with the inscription in gold: "Josip Broz Tito -- 1892-1980."

A subsequent tour, which included the house in which Josip Broz Tito lived and worked for many years, provided a glimpse into the life and work of the statesman. Erich Honecker was accompanied by Mito Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

Erich Honecker and the dignitaries accompanying him were cordially welcomed at the entrance to the memorial shrine by its director, Rajko Trojanovic. They walked to the flower house, a winter garden in which Josip Broz Tito spent many hours of his leisure time in the last years of his life, and in which he was buried at his own request on 8 May 1980 amid great international sympathy.

Erich Honecker laid a garland of flowers, paused in silence by the place of rest to remember his friend and comrade, whom he met four times -- in 1974 in the GDR, in 1975 at the European security conference in Helsinki, in 1976 at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties, and in 1977 in Yugoslavia. Erich Honecker signed the book of honour with the words: "With profound reverence we bow before the place of rest of our friend and comrade, Josip Broz Tito, the great son of the Yugoslav peoples, the outstanding pioneer of the Yugoslav and international working class. We will constantly remember his work as a tireless fighter against fascism and war and as an upright champion of the high ideals of peace and socialism, and his active contribution to the friendly cooperation between our communist parties and socialist states.

Erich Honecker was then taken to Tito's office. The guests were shown the library, which contains 9,000 volumes, including works in Serbo-Croatian, English, Russian, and German, numerous books inscribed by the authors, and bibliophile treasures.

Honecker, Vlajkovic Meet

LD030001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- This evening in the Palace of the Federation, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Central Committee general secretary, started official political talks.

In a very cordial, warm, and friendly atmosphere, which characterizes relations between the two countries, Radovan Vlajkovic and Erich Honecker, together with their aides, exchanged views on current international questions and bilateral cooperation.

Both sides expressed the view that the present visit on the highest level represents the continuation of a good and mutually useful practice. They expressed a conviction that this visit will contribute to efforts to further promote bilateral cooperation in all areas and on the bases established at meetings held between President Tito and Honecker.

In this context the guest from Berlin revived his memories of meetings with President Tito, stressing that their talks had presented a very significant stimulus for cooperation between the two countries. Erich Honecker presented President Radovan Vlajkovic with an album of photographs of his meetings with President Tito, with the symbolic title "Meetings of Friendship."

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral cooperation. They said that there are no conflicting problems in relations between the two countries and that it is their joint aim to raise bilateral cooperation to an even higher level in accordance with mutual interests. Particular stress was laid on the need to link the two countries' economies on a long-term basis and to overcome certain stagnations in economic cooperation. Readiness to enrich this cooperation with new forms was stressed because, as was noted, wide possibilities for such cooperation exist.

Radovan Vlajkovic informed his guest about the internal development in Yugoslavia and the determination to find solutions for overcoming certain economic difficulties. He also acquainted his guest with Yugoslav activity on the international scene and Yugoslav involvement in the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, global factor of international relations.

Erich Honecker spoke about GDR economic and other developments, successes in this process, and problems encountered in this field.

Reference was also made to international topics. Both sides expressed their views on the international situation, which was judged to be worrying. They said that it is necessary to revive detente and that all states, big and small, should take part in this process as this is the only alternative to the danger of confrontation.

In this connection, stress was laid on the need to further cherish the Helsinki spirit and it was pointed out that the arms race threatens peace and general security.

The two presidents judged that the forthcoming meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev will be very significant and conveyed a hope that it will contribute to efforts toward international detente accompanied with respect for the interests of the entire international community.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its considerable contribution to efforts to preserve peace, security and equitable international cooperation, and for its activity within the framework of the nonaligned policy.

Radovan Vlajkovic stressed the contribution of the GDR to limiting the arms race and to efforts toward the peaceful solution of conflicting questions.

Reference was also made to hotbeds of crisis. In this connection stress was laid on the most recent development of the situation in the Middle East and the Israeli act of aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. This act was pronounced to be a move of state terrorism that paralyzes all attempts for a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis.

Talks on the highest level will continue tomorrow. Before today's talks, Erich Honecker visited the Memorial Center and laid flowers on the grave of President Tito.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON TUNISIA

Raid 'Vehemently' Denounced

LD021510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the working people and citizens of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference expresses profound dismay and most vehemently denounces Israel's vandal attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the violation of sovereignty of friendly and nonaligned Tunisia. With this act of vandalism Israel has again displayed the true face of its aggressive and expansionist policy and the practice of state terrorism, not only against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people but further afield too. These brutal actions by Israel pose a threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and further afield and frustrate the efforts and actions of peaceful forces of the Arab countries, the PLO, and the international community with a view to finding an equitable and lasting solution to the complex crisis of the Middle East and the Palestinan question.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference believes that a stop must be put immediately to this unacceptable behavior by Israel, which threatens the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries, and peace and security in that area and further in the world. The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference again stresses its willingness to continue its support, assistance, and solidarity with the struggle of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, concerning implementation of their inalienable national rights, and also with the struggle of the Arab countries to resolve the crisis on equitable and lasting foundations.

Vlajkovic Cables Bourguiba

LD022239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, has sent a message to Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia.

This act [as received], it is stressed among other things in the Presidency's [as received] message, violates in the most flagrant way the independence and sovereignty of a country respected in the world for its devotion to peace, international cooperation, and peaceful solution of problems. Expressing full support to the people and government of the friendly nonaligned Republic of Tunisia, the Presidency most severely condemns this most recent impudent and aggressive Israeli act, which infringes all international norms. Israel adopts the right to take action against foreign territories and thereby, as is stressed in the message, threatens the peace and security of other countries.

Vlajkovic Cables 'Arafat

LD022244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, which most severely condemns the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in the Republic of Tunisia.

This impudent act, it is said in the message, once again confirms the continuity of the Israeli policy to realize its aggressive aims, without flinching from anything, at the price of infringing the basic norms of international justice and of threatening the security of other countries and peace in the region and elsewhere. The SFRY Presidency also expresses the conviction that even this kind of terrorism cannot smother the aspirations of the Palestinian people to achieve the aim of their just struggle; on the contrary, it can only strengthen the determination of the PLO to persist with its struggle. In this, the message stresses, the PLO can continue to rely on the SFRY's full support.

DIZDAREVIC ACTIVITIES AT UNITED NATIONS REPORTED

Meets Nonaligned Ministers

LD012232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2002 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic proposed in New York today that a wide-ranging action should be launched at this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly with the aim of opening up a dialogue between developed and developing countries.

Addressing the ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries in New York, Dizdarevic stressed that the gathering of heads of state and government at the formal General Assembly session in October would present an occasion for stimulating the starting up of such a dialogue.

Dizdarevic cited the problem of debts as one of the most pressing questions at this year's session.

The Yugoslav secretary most resolutely condemned the acts of aggression against Tunisia and Angola and expressed the belief that the non-aligned ministerial meeting as a whole would do the same. Dizdarevic asked that the Security Council should assume its responsibility and take measures to punish the South African attackers on Angola and the Israeli attackers on Tunisia.

The United Nations, according to Dizdarevic, remains the priority venue of the non-aligned countries' struggle for general progress and the realisation of the right of peoples to independence and free development.

The Yugoslav minister pointed out that the non-aligned should now turn the decisions on the questions of peace and development, the hotbeds of crisis and disarmament adopted at the conference in Luanda into concrete actions at the United Nations as well as in the areas of the movement's activities.

The election of Zimbabwe to host the eight summit of non-aligned countries represents, according to Dizdarevic, a token of recognition of both Zimbabwe and the struggle of the African countries for the strengthening of independence and comprehensive development against the remnants of colonialism and apartheid. Dizdarevic said he was sure that the eight summit of the non-aligned would be a "summit of unity and action".

Meets With Shultz

LD022040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, both sides expressed the view that another good year has passed. In support of this conclusion about the successful development of relations between the two countries it was mentioned that two congressional delegations visited Yugoslavia in that period and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, visited the United States. It was also said that preparations are under way for a visit by Yugoslav parliamentarians to the United States and that it has been provisionally agreed to intensify contacts at a high level.

The talks between Shultz and Dizdarevic concentrated on bilateral relations, and particularly economic cooperation. Arrangements with commercial banks that are about to be completed were favorably assessed.

Shultz listened with great attention to Dizdarevic's assessment of the results of the work and course of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda. The U.S. and Yugoslav foreign ministers also exchanged views on a range of international topics.

Meets General Assembly Head

LD022237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Jaime de Pinies, president of the General Assembly, paid tribute to Yugoslavia for "a significant contribution to the work of the General Assembly and other UN bodies." The opportunity for this tribute arose at a meeting of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with Jaime de Pinies, president of the General Assembly. Views on the work of the UN General Assembly so far and on the topics that will be on its agenda were exchanged in the talks on this occasion.

Views UN Fall Session

LD020929 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2057 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has assessed the past work of the UN General Assembly's session in very favorable terms. During his conversation with New York-based Yugoslav journalists, he drew attention to a number of activities going on at the same time, such as the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries, the meeting of the Committee of Eight on Palestine, and the activities of the Group of 77 and others.

In comparison with previous years, Dizdarevic said, this autumn is characterized by the presence of more heads of state and government than before and by fewer conflicts and less publicly manifested intolerance. In his view, in the course of the General Assembly's work so far, general desire has been expressed for achieving a relaxation of tension in international relations.

Dizdarevic also noted that this autumn's session has been dominated by economic subjects and by the developing countries' debt problems, in particular. The fact that not a single speaker, either from debtor countries or creditor countries, has failed to make reference to it reinforces the subject's importance.

According to the foreign secretary, the ministerial conference of the nonaligned in Luanda, which came out in favor of a realistic approach to international issues and certain measures as the basis for a global dialogue, undoubtedly contributed to the creation of such an atmosphere in the United Nations. It is no wonder that so much attention has been devoted to the problems of debts since they reflect not only the lack of balance and injustice in international economic relations but also the attempts to impose alien models of development and neocolonial ideas. It is also a delusion to believe that by rescheduling debts in some cases the crisis can be surmounted and that a brighter future is ahead. Unfortunately it has been demonstrated that the rescheduling of debts has not alleviated the debtors' burden, but has affected the prospects of their further development.

In the third group of important subjects Dizdarevic included the issue of the organisation of the United Nations itself and the efforts to make this indispensable world forum more efficient and productive. The nonaligned countries, he said, will concentrate their attention on the efforts to coordinate their activity so as to secure successful implementation of the conclusions adopted at Luanda, Delhi, and other meetings within the United Nations itself.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

LD012346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed more effective implementation of the executive function of the Presidium in light of the attitudes and conclusions of the 19th LCY Central Committee session on the role and work of the LCY Central Committee. Active and responsible implementation of the role of the LCY Central Committee is intensified by the conclusions on the role and work of the LCY Central Committee and on the problems raised by the present complex social conditions.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will strengthen its executive function as part of its entire work, continue to contribute toward the development and consistent implementation of the established policy, ensure regular monitoring, analysis, and assessment of the implementation of attitudes and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee in the entire LCY, publicize the current ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and regularly inform the LCY Central Committee about this. It is the obligation of the Presidium to initiate discussions in the LCY Central Committee on those organs and organizations that do not implement the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

Further efforts to promote the executive function of the LCY Central Committee Presidium start from the knowledge that the realization and implementation of LCY policy and established attitudes and decisions of the LCY Central Committee is of the greatest significance for the entire activity of the LCY and its leaderships.

This demands constant and strengthened efforts and accentuated responsibility of the LCY Central Committee and of the Presidium in implementing a uniform ideological and political line, in organizing social and political actions, and in overcoming tendencies of autarchy and statist behavior and identifying parts of the LCY with partial and narrow interests. This also demands uniform activity, responsibility, and contribution by central and provincial committees, and all organs and organizations of the LCY in implementing the established policy.

As the session it was also pointed out that in the coming period the LCY Central Committee Presidium should strengthen work on implementing the programs and obligations of the LCY Central Committee and actively contribute to developing the ideological and political basis for solving the biggest questions of the Yugoslav society and community. In view of this aim it is necessary to promote the method of collective work of the Presidium and strengthen the individual responsibility of Presidium members and executive secretaries in implementing the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium.

The Presidium stressed the need for the Presidium members and executive secretaries responsible for particular areas to make efforts to implement the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium, and to ensure stronger communication with central and provincial committees, with Communists, and in the organizations of the federation and associated labor. Starting from this, it is necessary to organize social, political, and ideological actions among Communists in certain fields of work and branches of production and further involve and gather producers from various fields around the LC Central Committee.

The presidium stressed that its specialized departments should be strengthened with the aim of achieving a more effective implementation of the executive function of the Presidium.

The Presidium also discussed the results, problems, and further tasks in the LCY's political information. It was determined that since the 12th LCY Congress, political information has been improved, particularly after adopting the documents of the LCY Central Committee of 2 years ago. It is essential that in LC practice this information activity should be carried out as an integral part of the total contents and methods of work of the basic organizations and leadership of the LC. The best results have been achieved in a public discussion on the proposals for the conclusion of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

The Presidium pointed out the need to persevere in consistent implementation of the LCY Central Committee documents on political informing and remove the existing weaknesses so that it should become a regular activity and obligation of all parts of the LCY. It is necessary to reaffirm even more the live word and communication in the practical action of the LC on overcoming present difficulties and within the framework of wide preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. It is necessary to struggle energetically against all aspects of closing off sources of information, at all levels, It is necessary to keep encouraging the mutual permeation of all forms of information in order to ensure that information becomes one of the important prerequisites for involving and motivating Communists and working people to take part in developing LCY policy and in implementing established attitudes and decisions.

The Presidium also discussed a number of other topical questions.

TU BODY VIEWS CAUSES OF INCREASED WORK STOPPAGES

LD242155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidium of the SFRY Council of the Federation of Trade Unions discussed two topics: the draft critical analysis of the functioning of the political system and trade union activity in tackling the problem of work stoppages. The main point of the debate on the draft critical analysis of the functioning of the political system was that there is a degree of incongruity between the assessment of the situation and the proposed solutions.

"The second subject on the agenda, work stoppages, had something in common with the first one, namely that dissatisfaction among workers stems from disruptions in the functioning of the political system. According to the figures obtained for today's session, there were 341 registered work stoppages in the first 6 months of 1985. This is twice as many as in the same period last year. Except in Montenegro, the number of work stoppages has increased in all republics and provinces. As before, the most common cause of work stoppages -- in 90 percent of the cases -- is dissatisfaction with pay.

"Workers have a very good reason for displaying less and less understanding for the slow pace at which the problems identified as being behind the causes of work stoppages are being tackled, Nikola Paunovic said in his introductory report. Their criticism is frequently directed at the inefficiency and sluggishness in the work of some organs and bodies of the political system, at the deepening of social differences, and at the lack of speed in the process of decisionmaking and adopting laws.

"Despite the fact that they provide insight into the real state of relations in a collective, work stoppages basically represent a reaction characteristic of other social systems and relations. Instead of trying to solve problems on the basis of the system of self-management, workers are resorting to methods of pressure. This is illustrated by among other things, Paunovic said, the fact that in most cases workers who opt for work stoppages submit their demands to management boards and to organs outside associated labor and very rarely to workers' councils or sociopolitical organizations in their collectives.

What causes particular concern is the fact that regardless of whether they are justified or not, demands put forward by workers taking part in work stoppages are often quickly met. Such a practice is likely to convince certain categories of workers that self-managing methods of resolving existing problems have become inefficient. According to Paunovic, this could lead to an increase in the number of work stoppages and of workers willing to take part in them.

"The participants in the debate were unanimous in their view that not a single work stoppage was directed against our social system. Workers themselves admit that they do not favor that method of resolving problems, but objective circumstances compel them to resort to that kind of method.

"It was particularly interesting to hear the assessments of the way trade unions behave in such situations. Due to their inactivity in the period prior to the stoppages it often happens that trade union bodies 'are taken by surprise' and that they 'do not know' what should be done. In some cases they even distance themselves from workers' demands or simply concentrate their activity at finding out who the instigators of work stoppages are."

DOLANC VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT MARKETS

LD281504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0636 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Begunje, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the present situation, when we are endeavoring to achieve economic stabilization in the country and to compete successfully and on an equal footing on the international markets, your example and past experience are extremely valuable to others and to those organizations which have the ambition to win the world market, Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, said today when addressing workers of the Elan work organization, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Opening up to the world market and the desire to win it is the main feature and imperative of progressive trends in all the spheres of life and work -- in the economy and in science and culture. Any insularity or tendency to remain within provincial and regional boundaries are a retrogressive step and an obstacle to future development. You can see for yourselves how limited the Yugoslav market has become for a work organization with the ambition to produce more and to continue to develop. The tendency to become even more insular is therefore foolishness which harms not Only those who support it but the entire community as well. Workers and all working people must, Dolanc stressed, resolutely counter any attempt either by their work organisation or by their sociopolitical community to resort to isolationism. If they fail in this they themselves will have to be ready to bear the consequences of such a policy.

Our opportunities lie in participation in the international division of labor. It provides our swiftest escape from our economic difficulties and the only way in which we can earn foreign currency for repaying our debts and securing necessary means of reproduction and our community's further economic and social development. We have a duty to make efforts in this direction, particularly in view of the fact that implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is seriously falling behind. For this reason, all of us -- from work collectives to the federation -- must revise our attitude toward this, the most significant of all social tasks. This is the time that we need genuine efforts and good results, not verbal support and repeated pledges. Today, a 1 percent decrease in inflation is worth more than hundreds of expressions of support or critical assessments of our present situation.

The measures of economic policy and economic foreign relations that we have adopted should stimulate more efficient economic activity and encourage work collectives to work better, produce more, and export more. This will have to be reflected in workers' personal incomes and their personal and social standard. This, of course, excludes those with high personal incomes and those who accumulate wealth through renting property and other speculative ways contrary to our basic social principles, Stane Dolanc said.

ARMY CHIEF RECEIVES VISITING AUSTRIAN GENERAL

LD011651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], and his aides today held talks with General Hans Scharf, general troops inspector of the Austrian Armed Forces, who is heading his country's military delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Armed Forces, in the YPA General Staff Headquarters. The talks between generals Canadi and Scharf were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The talks covered some topical questions regarding the military and political situation in the world, particularly in Europe and the Mediterranean, and the further development of relations and inter-army cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries. Colonel Wolfram Guenter, Austrian military and air attache to the SFRY, was also present at the talks.

Today Gen Scharf and members of the delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center where they laid flowers on the grave of Marshal Tito and signed the visitors' book.

NONPROLIFERATION, SUPERPOWER ARMS RACE VIEWED

AU281743 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 85

["Military" commentary by Stanislaw Ocokoljic]

[Text] At the end of last week, the third regular 5-year conference of 130 countries that are signatories to the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty, which was signed on 1 July 1958, concluded in Geneva. As with the preceding two conferences, this one was overshadowed by the breathless arms race of the two nuclear superpowers. Here is a military commentary by Stanislav Ocokoljic:

The superpowers showed once again that they will continue to adhere firmly to their strategies based on a balance of fear. Such a balance, among other things, is expressed with the estimates that 148 million people on the American side and 113 million on the Soviet side would certainly meet death in a nuclear apocalypse.

Both sides are endeavoring at any price to retain the ability to inflict nuclear blows with large-scale devastation of the enemy. In this regard, the superpowers are striving to the maximum to ensure a higher possible level of certainty for the penetration of their nuclear warheads and bombs in the adversary's territory.

This striving has been and remains the cause of the growing variety of the kinds and numbers of offensive weapons designed to carry nuclear explosives to the target, such as ballistic and cruise missiles, strategic and other bombers, submarines, surface vessels, and space orbital bombs. At the same time, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative will cause on both sides a new increase in the variety of strategic defensive weapons, too. Until now these weapons have been limited to observation and early warning systems, hardened underground silos, and a relatively small antimissile system around Moscow.

At the conference in Geneva, the superpowers tried to justify this incessant strengthening of their nuclear armaments -- which contradicts the spirit and the letter of the treaty that was under review -- by alleging violations of the treaty by the other side alone, and by their supposedly exclusive desire to maintain a balance of weapons that is allegedly necessary to preserve world peace.

In essence, however, it is a fact that equilibrium has existed between the two sides since the very signing of the treaty, but it is only a balance of fear and threats. There has never been any balance in weapons. They do not even want such a balance, for the differences in weapons open up for them the deceiving ability of gaining advantage in their face. They strive for such an advantage even when it is very small.

Concerning those who do not possess such weapons, the military advantage of the two superpowers is out of their reach, including here the other three nuclear countries: France, Great Britain, and the PRC.

Such a violation of the nonproliferation treaty in the field of preventing vertical proliferation constitutes a basic obstacle to any serious critical review and to the adoption of any measure to prevent horizontal proliferation.

There is little consolation in the assertion that the treaty has, nevertheless, played its role, since no new nuclear power has appeared in the 15 years since the treaty has been in force, except that India in 1974 carried out a nuclear explosion which it declared had peaceful aims, and that allegedly there is merely an indication that some countries -- such as Israel, the Republic of South Africa, and Pakistan -- have mastered nuclear production technology or are on the way to doing so.

Nevertheless, after this third review conference on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, an idea that is very dangerous to world peace, the idea that nuclear weapons increase the security of the country that possesses them, has remained in suspension.

SERBIA LC VIEWS POOR ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

LD021546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- The basic development targets of the resolution for this year are not being attained in the way they had been planned, with the result that in some very important sectors the results are poorer than those obtained in 1984. This was noted at the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium session during which an analysis was made of the current economic developments and the possibilities of socio-economic development of the republic next year.

The growth of industrial production during the first 8 months of this year was a mere half of what had been planned. Instead of the planned agricultural production growth of 3.5 percent, a production drop of no less than 11 percent is estimated now. However, the most unfavorable indicators are those that refer to developments in the price area. For instance, prices of industrial products went up 80.5 percent and, what is even worse, the pressure on further price increases is not abating. The session is continuing.

BRIEFS

12 SHIPS FOR USSR -- Belgrade, October 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav shipyards "Brodosplit" of Split, "Uljanik" of Pula and "Treci Maj" of Rijeka have signed a contract on the delivery of 12 ships with "Sudoimport" and "Morflot" of Moscow. Under the contract the three Yugoslave shipyards will each deliver four ships to the Soviet partner. The Yugoslav shipyards will build 14,800 to 16,200 tonne tankers with latest equipment. Tankers will be used for transporting petroleum, oil derivates and oil. The motors for new tankers will be made in Split and their speed will go up to 15.10 knots an hour. The tankers will be delivered to the Soviet partners in the period from 1986 to 1990. In the current five year period (1981-1985) "Sudoimport" of Moscow ordered from Yugoslav shipyards 100 multi-purpose sea and river ships. The value of the order totals one billion dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 2 Oct 85 LD]